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JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.,
119 Government St.
Agents for J. & J. Taylor,
Toronto Safe Works.

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
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VOL. LXXXI.—NO. 53 VICTORIA B. C. TUESDAY FEBRUARY 14 1899 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

Chain Bracelets

One of the most popular articles in Jewelry at present is the Curb Chain Bracelet. They are made in Solid Gold, Gold Filled and Silver..... We have them in different sizes and weight, suitable for ladies or children.

.. CHALLONER & MITCHELL ..

Telephone 675 JEWELERS 47 Government St.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

1888 Meats ALWAYS FRESH

RECEIVED WEEKLY.....

ALSO

100% Hams and Bacon

This Brand of Meats Is the Finest Cured in Canada...

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

Reported Dangerous

Those trestle sidewalks. Laid on the table. You cannot table la grippe; you *can* use a preventive.

Pabst Malt Extract, 35c. 3 for $1.
Vin Mariani - - $1.25
Old Jamaica Rum - $1.00
A Whisky cam' ta oor toon, 'twas Watson's o' Dundee $1.00

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

KLONDIKE.... OUTFITTING

WILSON BROTHERS

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, etc. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76, 79 and 80, Wharf Street. Victoria. B.C.

To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields

GOLD
GOLD
GOLD

We are again in the Field as Outfitters for the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
RELIABLE GOODS
UNEXCELLED SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES

E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

ASSAY OFFICE.
BROUGHTON STREET.
W. J. R. Cowell, B.A., F.G.S, assayer to the local banks. Assays on all kinds of ores.
Gold dust melted, assayed and purchased for cash at its full value.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 426.
--J. E. PAINTER---
Wood cut to any required length by electrical machinery.
Wood and Coal at Current Prices
Truck and dray work done. Office, 25 Cormorant street; residence, 17 Pine street, Victoria West, Victoria.

Atlin Miners What you need is Good
Pocket and Sheath Knives, Compasses, Mining Glasses, Gold Bags, Magnets, Camping Cutlery, Belts, Hair Clippers and Shears, etc. at...
FOX'S, 78 Gov't St.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

V. Y. T. CO.

Owners of Lake Bennett Sawmills.
Manufacturers of lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters
Builders of Boats and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address

The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co. Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

...CLUB...
Chewing Tobacco
— IN —
7s, 3s and 12s
For Prices Apply to
SIMON LEISER & CO.
Wholesale Grocers
SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

National Wheat Flakes IN 2-lb CARTOONS.
FRESH and CRISP. HOME MADE.
The only substitute for Rolled Oats.
THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd

THE KING OF ALL COFFEES—
ASK FOR
Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand
Coffee, in 1 or 2-lb. Tins. All Grocers Keep It.

Sterling Silver Waltham Watches $6.50
FULLY GUARANTEED.
J. WENGER, 90 Gov't St.

R. P. RITHET & COMP'Y
LIMITED.
Seagram's Whiskey.
"Thistle Blend" Scotch.
Thorne's "H.M." Scotch.
Bonniot Three ★★★ Brandy
COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.,
HUNGARIAN, ★★★ STRONG BAKERS

AUCTION
Choice Groceries and Good Furniture
At Traces Grocery Store, corner View and Quadra streets,
2 P.M. TO-DAY
FEBRUARY 13th and 14th.
On Monday I will sell the Groceries, and on Tuesday the Household Furniture, etc. Terms cash.
W. JONES, Auctioneer.
Note:—The above are all new and clean goods.

H. M. GRAHAME
Successor to
Lowenberg Harris & Co.
FINANCIAL, REAL ESTATE, and INSURANCE AGENT
Rents and Interest Collected.
41 Gov't St. Victoria
And New Westminster City.

LIST YOUR
MINING SHARES
ON
The Stock Exchange
17 TROUNCE AVE.
Own private wires; 250 telegrams per day.
New York Stocks
Chicago Wheat and Provisions
We heve for Sale 1,000 Athabasca at 51c.
This is a special snap. This gold mine is now in a divident paying condition, and persons of limited means who wish to secure an investment that will pay good interest and where the principal will also increase each month, buy this stock.
Buy Dardanelles. 1,000 at 17½c.; 5,000 at 18c.
This at the price is very cheap. The mine, we know, is developing wonderfully well.
Buy Rambler-Cariboo. 1,000, 28c.
Buy Rambler-Cariboo. 5,000, 28½c.
All we have said about Athabasca, we repeat about this mine, except this is a silver mine.
We shall be able to advise other good investments in lower priced stocks on Tuesday, but before doing so wish our agents to enquire into the merits of the properties. We have always paid special attention to this matter, and our private clients are making handsome profits through acting on the information we supply.
Do your business on the Exchange, either buying or selling. You can sell on commission or outright.
CUTHBERT & COMP'Y.
Mining and General Brokers.
15 and 17 Trounce avenue. Telephone 683. P. O. box 136. Code: Bedford, McNeil and Clough's.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Liberal Organ Foreshadows Fruitless End of Washington Treaty Negotiations.

Nelson & Bedlington Railway Applying for Permission to Use Crow's Nest Line.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The Goold Bicycle Company is appealing from the recent decision of the Exchequer court assessing damages for alleged infringement of Dunlop tire patents.

A recent ruling of the Washington treasury department says that Canadian vessels cannot secure United States charters to Cuban and Porto Rican ports unless by special act of congress.

The Ottawa Free Press, the Liberal organ, foreshadows the failure of negotiations at Washington, and suggests to the Canadian commissioners that they should come home.

A change has been made in the townships to be located by the Doukohbors so as to bring them all in the Territories.

Assistant City Engineer Perrault was dismissed to-day for alleged irregularities.

Sir Henri Joly is sending samples of Canadian grown tobacco to Europe to see if it can be utilized there.

The Nelson & Bedlington railway is asking the railway committee for permission to run over the Crow's Nest railway. If permission is given it will save the construction of ten miles of road between Nelson and the junction, where the new line would connect with the Crow's Nest.

TWO DIVORCES.

Well Known Members of London Society Involved in the Decrees.

London, Feb. 13.—Baron Carl Demerck (?) has secured a divorce on the ground of adultery committed by his wife with her maid's brother. The Baroness was formerly Miss Lilian Young, and said to be an American woman.

Francis Baring was to-day awarded a decree of divorce on the ground that his wife had been guilty of adultery with his cousin, the Hon. Reginald Thomas Dudley Brougham, brother of Baron Brougham. All the parties to the suit are well known in society.

MINING SHARES

We beg to advise our numerous clients and the general public that we receive the quotations of the Toronto Mining Exchange by wire twice a day, and we shall be very pleased to furnish the same to our clients on application at our office.

We devote our special attention to British Columbia mining stocks, and can secure them for our clients at the cheapest market price of the day.

QUOTATIONS FOR TO-MORROW:

5,000 Dardanelles	17½
4,000 Van Anda	03¾
1,000 Athabasca	50
3,000 Rambler	30
2,000 Noble Five	26
2,000 Waterloo	12
2,000 Exchequer	07
10,000 Evening Star	12
10,000 Georgia	02
9,000 Gopher	03
1,000 Iron Colt	11
1,000 Iron Horse	18
1,000 Iron Mask	84
2,100 Nest Egg Firefly	03
5,000 White Bear	05
20,000 Comatte and Kid	01¼

(Immediately next the Mollie Gibson Group.)

WANTED.
Crow's Nest Pass Coal, Dardanelles, Rambler, Evening Star and Noble Five.
List your stocks with us.
For other quotations call at our office.

A. W. More & Co.,
Stock Brokers,
86 Government Street.

PRELIMINARY - NOTICE.
W. T. HARDAKER,
...AUCTIONEER...
Will conduct Two Large Auction Sales of
HIGH CLASS FURNITURE
at private residences,
Tuesday and Friday Feb, 21 and 24
Those looking for bargains will do well to attend these sales.
Particulars and place later.
W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

RALPH CHURTON,
AUCTIONEER,
Has commodious and well-lighted salesrooms at
...62 Douglas Street...

WANTED—Twenty-five dozen chickens for Atlin. Remember, we sell all kind of feed at lowest price. Incubator for sale. Hartman & Co., 73 Yates street. f7

POTATOES! POTATOES!!—We have a fine lot of Burbank Seedlings and Flower Ball potatoes; free from frost, and good cookers. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413.

Cold Makes Awful Misery.

Atlantic Coast Visited by the Most Severe Weather of Many Years.

Snow Blockades Stop Railway Traffic and Delivery of Supplies in Cities.

New York Poor Lack Food and Fuel—Tammany Subscribes for Their Relief.

Many Aged People Succumbs to Exposure—Kentucky Cold Worse Ever Known.

British Isles Also Storm Swept—Severn Flooded and Great Battleship Adrift.

By Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 13.—New York is almost snow bound. Traffic which was light to-day on account of its being a holiday will be necessarily heavy to-morrow. The snowstorm which began Saturday developed to-day into the worst blizzard in the city's history. During the day a northwest gale blew through the snow banked streets at the rate of 25 miles an hour, driving the fine icy blinding snow before it. Great drifts piled up in the principal thoroughfares and traffic on all the street car lines in the city except the Broadway and Third avenue lines were practically at a standstill. Underground trolley lines were forced to give up early in the evening and only a few cross-town cars drawn by four and six horses made occasional trips. The railways running in to New York are paralyzed. The Pennsylvania attempted to get but one train through to the West to-day while only one train from this city reached Washington. Local traffic has practically ceased. Disasters in the ice-filled harbors and rivers have multiplied. The huge drifts in the streets have produced a coal famine in parts of the city where it is impossible to make deliveries. Coal, flour and staple provisions are rapidly going up. Gas and water pipes are broken in many parts of the town.

The suffering from cold has never been so widespread in this city, it being estimated that at least 60,000 persons are in misery from cold and destitution.

New York is the storm centre, or rather the centre of two opposing storms, one from the Gulf of Mexico and the other from the Northwest. This storm, which developed in the Gulf region Saturday night, moved in a northely direction. Another storm started on the Canada coast and met the one from the South over this city. The temperature is not so low as it has been, but the wind which sends the blinding snow into great drifts along the thoroughfares makes up for it. At no time since midnight Sunday night has the thermometer risen above nine degrees above zero.

The ferry traffic to Jersey, Long Island, and Staten Island is uncertain. Both the North and East rivers are filled with floating ice and navigation becomes hourly more difficult. So far the local telegraph and telephone wires are in fairly good shape. Communication with New York from outside points, however, is cut off.

THE RAILWAY BLOCKADE.

New York, Feb. 13.—Throngs of people who crowded the New York Central waiting rooms asking when trains would depart for various points, in every instance were unable to get satisfactory answers and were told that a continuation of the prevailing conditions was to be expected to-night and it was likely that traffic would come to a standstill before the morrow. To-night orders were issued to suspend all operations on the main line and branches of the Long Island railway until the storm subsided. Superintendent Potter said it was useless to attempt to do anything as they could not move a wheel or work a switch in such a raging blizzard. Drifts nearly ten feet high were prevalent throughout the island and the wind blew the snow on the track almost as fast as ploughs could remove it.

All of the Sound steamboats are tied up by the storm and it was announced that none of the Fall River, Stonington, nor Norwich liners would venture to made trips until the storm ceases and and the entrance into Hell Gate is free from ice.

Early in the afternoon street car traffic which had been carried on with more or less success during the day was partially paralyzed by the stopping of the underground electric lines on 8th and Lenox avenue. The Broadway cable and most of the horse car lines about the city, however, remained in operation.

FAMINE IN PROSPECT.

New York, Feb. 13.—There is some danger of a bread famine in the city if the storm continues. This is not due to the fact that there is not a sufficient amount of flour in the various warehouses, but because of the impossibility of having it delivered owing to the impassable condition of the streets. The charitable societies were busy throughout the day in caring for the needy of the city. The Salvation Army, too, exerted itself in caring for the poor. There were also many instances where private persons made donations to alleviate the sufferings.

Mayor Van Wyck to-day notified Commissioned John W. Keller of the department of charities that he had $20,000 subject to the commissioner's draft for the purpose of relieving the poor. Tammany Hall gave half of the amount, while Richard Croker and James Keene, the financier, contributed $5,000 each.

At 3 p.m. the blizzard continued unabated. In the various harbors and coves on the Sound there were over one hundred vessels of all descriptions reported frozen solid in the ice. The Sound has not been so choked up since the blizzard ten years ago.

The weather bureau gave out the following bulletin: "The hurricane signal has been set at Cape May, Atlantic City, Sandy Hook, New York, New Haven, Boston, Portland and Eastport. A severe storm prevails off the Sound coast with continued northeast wind. Winds of hurricane velocity will prevail this afternoon and night from northeast on middle Atlantic and New England coast with heavy sonw and temperature at zero and below."

SENATORS SNOWED IN.

Washington, Feb. 13.—At no time during the session of the senate to-day was a quorum present, a majority of the members being snow bound at their homes. For the first time in many years no invocation was pronounced at the opening of the session, neither the regular chaplain nor any other minister being able to reach the capitol.

The railway mail service is paralyzed by the storm and mails are at a standstill throughout the Atlantic region. No through trains arrived here from the West over the Pennsylvania road during the day and only one over the B. & O. The only outbound train started on the Pennsylvania was an extra, pulling out at 4:20 this afternoon for the East.

FROZEN STIFF IN WAGON.

Middleton, N.Y., Feb. 13—John Regan, a farmer from up the state, who was bringing a load of feed to this city, was found frozen to death, half buried under a lot of bags in the wagon.

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Charlotte Walker, 88 years of age, died at Caledonia, a village near here, this morning, as the result of exposure to the cold. While Mrs. Walker denied herself sufficient food and had no fuel in her house, she is reported to have had a considerable sum of money on deposit in a Rochester bank.

A MEMORABLE BLIZZARD.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The snow storm developed during the morning into a blizzard, reminiscent of the great storm of 1888. At noon to-day a foot of snow had fallen on the level, and roads leading into the country were drifted so as to be impassable, while it was still snowing hard. South-bound trains were three to five hours late. All trolley lines were at a standstill.

COAL SUPPLY CUT OFF.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 13.—A coal famine is threatened here. The total coal now in the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers at Pittsburg does not exceed 1,000,000 bushels, and there are orders for the instant delivery of at least 400,000 bushels. The rivers are frozen up tight, and the railroad freights are not moving. Coal has advanced from 5½ to 10 cents a bushel. Thousands of orders for fuel are being received that cannot be filled. The situation is more critical than in years. There are millions of bushels of coal in barges up the river, but there is no way to get it here. The situation has become so desperate that an effort is being made to break the ice in the Monongahela as far as locks 2 and 3, above which it is said there is coal enough to supply Pittsburg and Allegheny for a month if all other sources of supply are cut off.

COLDEST EVER KNOWN.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13.—The coldest weather ever know in Kentucky was recorded to-day. At Louisville the thermometer only reached 10 below, but the state suffered much more. Lebanon showed a temperature of 39 below, Princeton 30, and the highest tempera-

(Continued on page 2.)

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

"NavyCut"

30 Cents -- 4 Ounces

15 Cents -- 2 Ounces

...HARRY SALMON.

ILOILO AN EASY PREY.

Bombarded and Occupied by Americans Without the Loss of a Man.

Insurgents Fired the Town and Fled—Aguinaldo's Men Greatly Discouraged.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Shortly before midnight Adjt.-Gen. Corbin made public the following despatch from Maj.-Gen. Otis regarding the capture of the town of Iloilo by the American forces under Gen. Miller on the 11th inst.:

"Manila, Feb. 13.—Gen. Miller reports from Iloilo that town taken 11th instant and held by troops. Insurgents given until evening 11th to surrender, but their hostile action brought about an engagement during the morning. Insurgents fired native portion of the town, but little loss to property of foreign inhabitants. No casualties among the U. S. troops reported."

Manila, Feb. 13.—The U. S. gunboat Petrel arrived late last evening with despatches from Brig.-Gen. Marcus P. Miller to Maj.-Gen. Otis, announcing that Iloilo had been taken by the combined military and naval forces on Saturday morning. Gen. Miller on receipt of information from Manila put military commissioners ashore from the transport St. Paul with a communication for the rebel governor of Iloilo calling upon his to surrender within a stated time and warning him not to make a demonstration in the interval. The rebels immediately moved their guns and prepared to defend their position. Thereupon the Petrel fired two warning guns, the rebels immediately opening fire upon her. The Petrel and the Baltimore then bombarded the town which the rebels had set on fire and immediately evacuated.

American troops were promptly landed and extinguished the fires in all cases of foreign property, but not before considerable damage had been done. It is believed the enemy's loss during the bombardment was heavy, but no American causalties were reported.

WOUNDED IN THE TRENCHES.

Manila, Feb. 13 (4:05 p.m.)—The 20th Kansas and the 1st Idaho volunteers have been recalled from the marsh lands north of Malabon, and the former is now entrenched in front of Caloocan. The American line forms a complete cordon twenty-two miles in length from the coast on the north almost to Paranaque, south of Manila. There has been no change in the disposition of the troops, except that the Fourth U. S. cavalry has relieved the 1st Idaho volunteers, and a battalion of the 23rd infantry has been stationed on the left flank to prevent the rebels sneaking along the beach. The enemy are busily throwing up entrenchments on their left, sharpshooters in the jungle covering their operations.

Several Americans were wounded in the trenches to-day. Second Lieut. Geo. A. Seaman, of battery B, Utah artillery, was shot in the leg while standing by his gun. Four men of the 20th Kansas volunteers were wounded slightly last night. Private Briton, Company B, and Private Stevens, Company G, of the Kansas regiment, were wounded.

All the enemy's dead at Caloocan have been buried, one hundred and twenty-seven last Saturday and three hundred yesterday.

The U. S. cruiser Charleston has moved up the coast, and is now off Malose, the seat of the so-called Filipino government, a distance estimated at about eight miles.

NATIVES HUNGRY AND TIRED.

London, Feb. 14.—Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following despatch from Manila, dated February 13, 3:45 p.m.:

"After the capture of Caloocan a Spaniard who had been a prisoner there came to the Americans, holding up his hands and said that the Filipinos had offered to release the Spaniards, especially the artillerymen, if they would undertake to fight against the Americans at $4 a day. Most of the Spaniards refused, and even those who accepted the offer did so in the hope of effecting an escape. The rebels, according to this informant, are discontented, unpaid, unfed and thoroughly disillusionized, the talismanic wafers being of no avail against wounds, hunger and fatigue.

"On Friday Aguinaldo visited Polo, a few miles north of Caloocan, and addressed the Filipino troops there, claiming that he had won a victory and asserting that 2,300 Americans had been killed."

HURRYING REINFORCEMENTS.

Washington, Feb. 13.—In spite of the assumed complacency of the war department over the Philippine situation, it is well known that the department is anxious to get all the reinforcements scheduled for Manila started as soon as possible. There was considerable regret therefore at information from Col. Hecker at New York that the Sheridan, which was to start to-day with the 12th infantry and the remaining battalion of the 17th, could not be ready for a week. The soldiers of the 18th were somewhat delayed by the storm, but the department felt confident this afternoon that it would have them in New York by to-morrow.

DRIFTING TO DEATH.

Six Skaters Carried Out Into Lake Michigan While Hundreds Looked on Helplessly.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Sixteen skaters living in the suburbs of Rogers Park and Lake Forest were carried out into Lake Michigan on the ice floes to-day. Ten of them were rescued and during the entire evening searching parties made fruitless efforts to secure some trace of the missing six. The missing are:

Attorney Elmer D. Brothers, employed in the office of Attorney Luther Laflin Mills.

Miss Orel Manney, 17 years of age, niece of Attorney Brothers.

Chauncey Manney, nephew of Attorney Brothers.

George Mallory, student of Lake Forest university; home in Pontiac, Ills.

Guy Carron, student at Lake Forest university; home in St. Anne, Ills.

Arthur Fletcher, Revenswood park.

All of those who were rescued were carried out on the ice off Lake Forest and two of the number who ventured on the frozen lake there are supposed to have been drowned. The remaining three of the sixteen were carried away on a floe off Rogers Park, and the Chicago life-saving crew spent the night in searching for them.

Attorney Brothers, who is a prominent amateur photographer, had gone out on the ice, accompanied by his niece and nephew, to take some pictures of the shore. He had taken several "shots," when suddenly the ice broke. The vast force exerted on the floe near shore, upon which the unfortunate party were, caused a rapid disintegration. Before Mr. Brothers realized his position, escape was impossible. At dusk, Mrs. Brothers, alarmed at the absence of her husband, reported to the police. Fully a mile out from shore faint flashes of light could be seen. Between the shore and the points where the flashes were distinguishable, floated immense cakes of ice. The police officers tried repeatedly to find an opening in the floating mass through which a boat might pass, but without success. Finally telephone calls for aid were sent to this city. Several life boats were loaded upon trains and started to the rescue.

Tugs were unable to make the slightest impression upon the pack, and after several fruitless efforts this mode of rescue was abandoned.

Guy Carron and George Mallory had started to walk to Waukegan on the ice about noon. They had not passed from sight when the change of wind caused the ice field upon which they were to break from its moorings. They had not reached Waukegan at midnight, and all hope of saving them has been abandoned.

The ten boys rescued were skating on the smooth shore ice when it broke away. An alarm was given at Fort Sheridan and a detachment of the Third cavalry quickly manned the government life boat. After a desperate struggle with floating ice they succeeded in reaching the floes and transferred the skaters safely.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

White Star Liner Sinks at Her Pier—Bulgaria Sighted in Hopeless Condition.

New York, Feb. 13.—The White Star line steamer Germanic sank at her pier this evening and is now lying there partially submerged. The accident is said to have been due to the heavy coating of ice which formed on the sides of the steamer. The continued loading of coal, combined with the heavy weight of the ice, caused the steamer to list and slowly sink to the bottom. It is said that no lives were lost.

St. John's Nfld., Feb. 13.—The British steamer Dahome, which left Halifax on the 9th for this port and Liverpool, arrived here to-day. She reports coming through a field of ice 300 miles long. This is something unprecedented at this season.

London, Feb. 13.—Lloyds' agency at St. Michael's, Azores, cables that the tank steamer Weehawken reports that the Bulgaria when spoken on February 5 was in a sinking condition with three holds full of water, her rudder broken and her machinery disabled. The agent says the Weehawken had lost her boats and arrived with her bunkers full of water.

Younghal, Feb. 13.—A lifeboat that put out from here to look for a ship's boat filled with men which the guard sighted off Sidmore Head has reached Dungarvan after a futile search. The life savers report that they saw a great deal of wreckage from a large ship off the Waterford coast.

Do not suffer from sich headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose, small pill.

A GATHERING OF SHIPS

Vessels From Many Points of the Compass Bunch at the Outer Wharves.

Steamer Willapa Returns From the North—Sealers on the California Coast.

The steamship Aorangi, outward bound for Australia; the Walla Walla in from San Farncisco; the City of Seattle outward bound for Alaskan ports and the Olympia, of the Northern Pacific fleet, just in from China and Japan, made up the very formidable fleet at the outer wharves on Sunday. The Aorangi got away at midnight after a long detention on account of the non-arrival of the European mails. These were transferred to the ship on arriver of the Charmer, which also lined up at the wharves in order to make the necessary connection. The Aorangi's cargo has already been noted. She was obliged to leave behind 150 tons of lime, which she had no room for and which will now be sent on to Honolulu by the next steamer. The City of Seattle also left some cargo behind, consisting of 13 head of mules. These with 80 others were brought here for identification and will be shipped North when there is demand for them. A most important part of the steamer's cargo were 65 tons of miners' outfits going through to Dawson. It was 1 o'clock when she sailed and it was 9 p.m. when the Olympia berthed. She had left Yokohama on January 27, just three days after the Empress. She brought no saloon passengers, but 21 Japanese and 57 Chinese for Victoria and 17 Chinese and 5 Japanese for Tacoma. Her cargo was a very large one, the most valuable part of it being 480 bales of silk for New York. The Walla Walla arrived at 9:30. She landed here 66 tons of freight and 20 passengers.

FROM NORTHERN B. C. PORTS.

A very tedious trip to the officers of the ship was completed yesterday by the steamer Willapa, which got in from Northern British Columbia ports at 2 in the morning. The weather was stormy on the return voyage and for this reason no call could be made at Fort Rupert, where Mr. Nagar, the postmaster at Quatsino, who it will be remembered was robbed of considerable in postage stamps, and money was to be picked up together with Mrs. Nagar. News was obtained at Metlakahtla of the death from inflammatory rheumatism of James Brown, a well known cannery man, whose funeral took place on the 7th instant. At Port Simpson Mr. Singlehurst and party were making preparations to go up the Skeena to commence work on some very promising quartz claims in that locality. A force of men are at work putting the steamers Strathcona and Caledonia in condition for the coming season, one of the steamers being intended for the Skeena river and the other for Stikine river service.

MARINE NOTES.

The bark Sea King, 1,361 tons, is under charter to load at Chemainus for Sydney, the rate quoted being 45 shillings.

Among the saloon passengers booked for the steamship Queen, which left last evening for San Francisco were Mrs. Angus, W. R. Bennett, Miss N. Buchanan, Mrs. J. B. Leighton, Mrs. R. S. Brown and T. Curry and wife.

The British ship Frankistan arrived in the Royal Roads yesterday in tow of the tug Pioneer.

The Norwegian steamer Ragnar anchored in the Royal Roads on Sunday, outward bound for Vladivostock with the second cargo she has carried from the Mainland for the Orient. The load consists of 1,194,421 feet of lumber valued at $10,625; 5,000 pounds angle iron and piping, 2,165 cases of canned meats, 1,240 pounds of roofing paper and a consignment of typewriters.

A telegram was yesterday received by Mr. Richard Hall, reporting that the schooner Geneva was spoken in January with a catch of 650 seal skins, the Enterprise with 240 and the Diana with 290.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES of Boston
Clear the voice, Relieve the throat, Cure coughs and colds.
1850—In boxes only—1898

THE COUNCIL MEETING.

Aldermanic Qualification to Be Subject of Investigation by City Solicitor.

Permanent Sidewalk Limits to Be Fixed by By-Law—A New Chemical in Sight.

Aldermanic qualifications were among the principal business considered by the council last evening. This was brought up by a resident who objected to be represented by any man not possessing the requisite cash balance, and stating that he proposed to have damages to the tune of $50 a day out of the goods and chattels of the offending members. As there "were others" supposed to be in the same boat, so to speak, it was resolved to investigate the affairs of all and sundry.

The business on file first dealt with was a letter from Erskine, Wall & Co., protesting that the tender for supplies for the Old Men's Home had not been awarded to the lowest tenderer.

Like Banquo's ghost, the matter of the city engineer's dismissal will not down, as the following letter shows:

His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, City:

Sir,—As acting counsel for the city in the litigation pending between it and the water works contractors, I deem it my duty to protest against the action of the council in dismissing the engineer, Mr. Wilmot.

This gentleman was the engineer in charge during the critical part of the construction, and by the contract his decision as to matters in difference was to be final, and, of course, no successor could have power in the matter, as the contract is at an end.

The litigation involves the sum of $25,000, as this is the amount claimed by the contractors, and Mr. Wilmot's evidence is indispensable to the city. I believe that if the council were as fully aware as I am of the importance of this gentleman's evidence they would not have taken the step that they did, but would have strained a point if necessary to retain him in office for that reason if for no other. Perhaps it may not be too presumptuous for me to express the hope that under the circumstances the council will see fit to reconsider their determination or to reappoint Mr. Wilmot upon such terms as may be agreed upon. I may add that the contractors in the suit are challenging Mr. Wilmot's competency, both as engineer and arbitrator, and it is important that the council should not by any act of theirs give color to the position taken by the contractors. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GORDON HUNTER.

This letter was simply filed.

J. G. Tlarks suggested that the city clerk examine the records as to the financial qualifications of certain of the aldermen. A notice was also enclosed that Mr. Tlarks had instructed his lawyer to proceed against Ald. Langley for $50 for each vote he had given at the board, he not being duly qualified. The city solicitor will be asked to look into the financial standing of all the aldermen, as well as His Worship.

The secretary of the Committee of Fifty (Mr. G. H. Barnard) returned the draft of alterations proposed to the Municipal Act; also the amendments which the committee thought advisable thereto.

A complaint was made as to the condition of the cinder path on Fort street, which will be looked into by the proper official. The poundkeeper informed the council that his horse had been gored while he was attempting to carry out his duties, and asked that the council provide him with another horse; in answer to which it was decided to do as the poundkeeper requested.

Andrew Gray wrote referring to the contract for castings, and asking that, as his tender was at the same figure as the successful tenderer, the work be divided. As the tender had already been awarded the letter was filed. The discussion on this matter brought out the fact that in the past the finance committee have been in the habit of "tossing a coin" in order to decide between two equal tenders.

The Globe Publishing Company officially notified the board that that paper was now published in the city, and asked that they might have a share of the city's advertising, to which request it was agreed to accede.

John W. Coburn asked the council to enforce the laws with respect to a washhouse on Pioneer street, and also that some unsanitary shacks in the same neighborhood might be given some attention. The proper officers will investigate.

The water commissioner, with respect to a complaint of low pressure on Victoria Crescent, reported that the trouble was a one-inch pipe, which was not large enough, and to remedy this that a larger main would need to be laid, which would cost $3,000. Filed.

The city engineer reported the sidewalk on Cook street between Johnson and Yates was in a dangerous condition. Ordered to be repaired.

Only one set of plans was sent in for the new fire hall at Spring Ridge, and although it was a case of Hobson's choice, still the fire wardens will be asked to report.

The fire wardens reported recommending the purchase of a new chemical to cost $3,100 delivered at Victoria, and that the old manuel engine be sold. This report was adopted.

A special report from the committee on sidewalks was referred back again for amendment, and the finance committee's report on current accounts, amounting to $827, was ordered to take the usual course.

Ald. Brydon moved that applications be received for the position of the city engineer at a salary of $208 per month.

The Mayor stated that the matter was out of order, as no appropriations had been made for an engineer's salary after February 28. While he was averse to hampering the council in this matter, still the law had not been carried out, and he could not receive the motion.

Ald. Humphrey pointed out that at the end of the month the city would have neither engineer nor money to hire a new man. A running fire of criticism on the part of two or three of the aldermen occupied some little time, but the Mayor insisted that the matter should be brought up in a regular way and he had no alternative but to treat the matter as he had. A motion was offered striking out the amount of salary and to have applicants to state what salary they expected, which caused Ald. Hayward to remark that he did not think "that any professional man worth his salt would do business in such a cheap-john manner." The archives of the corporation were delved into by the city clerk during the continuation of the discussion, and the by-law governing the point was brought forth and the clause read to the board. Further investigation, however, showed than another clause in the "old" revenue by-law would allow the matter to be in order. The motion was accordingly put and carried.

The by-law making provisions for the erection of permanent sidewalks in the business portion of the city was introduced and read a first time and will have a second next Monday. The streets proposed to be modernized are:

6. All that portion of the city which is within the line next hereinafter described shall be known as the "Permanent Sidewalks Limits," namely, commencing at the north end of Wharf street at its intersection with Johnson street; thence running southerly along the westerly street line of Wharf street past the old custom house; thence following the line of the said street easterly along the southerly street line of the said street in a straight line across Government street to the southerly street line of Humboldt street, and in a straight line along the said southerly street line of Humboldt street to its intersection with the easerly street line of Douglas street; thence running at a right angle northerly in a straight line along the said easterly street line of Douglas street to the northerly street line of Chatham street to the westerly street line of Store street; thence to its intersection with the northerly street line of Johnson street; thence at a right angle westerly in a straight line along the said northerly street line of Johnson street to the said westerly street line of Wharf street aforesaid; thence at a right angle southerly in a straight line along the said westerly street line of Wharf street to the point of commencement.

This being the last business on the list the council adjourned.

COLD MAKES AWFUL MISERY.

(Continued from page 1.)

ture reported from 25 stations was 13 below.

At Paducah a negro woman and her child were frozen to death in the field.

In many towns business has been suspended, and coal shortage is reported from all parts of the state. The Ohio river is fast freezing.

OLD MEN SUCCUMB.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13.—Three fatalities incident to the storm were reported to-day. John W. Keamans, aged 69, fell dead at 17th and Cherry streets, and Benj. Zibley, aged 70, became unconscious at 7th and Cherry and died before he could be placed in a hospital ambulance which was called. Jas Hall was found dead in the yard of the Patterson Club, at 205 South Camac street.

SUFFERINGS OF THE POOR.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 13.—A special despatch from Cumberland in the mountain district of the state says the storm there has been one of unprecedented violence and duration, having lasted for 48 hours without cessation. Heavy drifts have formed on the Baltimore & Ohio lines at that point and all trains for the West on the Washington & Pittsburg division were abandoned for the day. A coal famine is threatened in Cumberland and the suffering among the poor of the city is intense.

CATTLE PERISHING.

Long Creek, Ore., Feb. 13.—Thousands of range horses are said to be starving to death in Eastern Oregon. Cattle and sheep buyers who have recently visited this city, and who have been in the counties of Crook, Gillam, Morrow, Baker and many others say that in every section they visited the owners of both horses and cattle had despaired of saving more than a small percentage of their stock.

London, Feb. 13.—The Severn river, which empties into the Bristol channel, is flooded so that it resembles a vast turbulent lake. Railway traffic in the west of England has been suspended. The piers of the towns along the coasts of Sussex and Kent have been greatly damaged, and the new admiralty harbor works at Dover have been partly destroyed. Many vessels have been driven ashore, and reports of the stranding of others are being received from everywhere.

The battleship Trafalgar went adrift at Portsmouth and was almost in collision with the cruiser Terrible when she was secured by two tugs which had been hired to catch her.

Despite the severity of the storm, the temperature is mild.

EARTHQUAKE REPORTS.

Tennessee and Ohio Shaken but No Damage Resulting.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 13.—An earthquake shock of from 5 to 10 seconds' duration passed through East Tennessee at 3:30 this morning. It was felt mostly in the upper end of the state without reaching this city. People were aroused from their sleep but no damage was done.

Chillicothe, Ohio Feb. 13.—Earthquake shocks were perceptible here at 3:30 a.m. The temperature is 15 to 20 below zero.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, billousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

MAGIC
TRADE MARK
SODA
OR
SALERATUS
IS THE BEST
E. W. GILLETT, CHICAGO, ILL.
LONDON, ENG. TORONTO, ONT.

HICKMAN TYE Hardware Co.,
—LIMITED.—
Importers of...
Iron, Steel, Hardware, Pipe Fittings, Cutlery,
MINING and MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.
Miners going to Klondike and Atlin Gold Fields should call and inspect our stock of Tools, etc.
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Tel. 59.
P. O. DRAWER 613.

We Lead
Boys' and Men's Clothing
Full Lines at Rock Bottom Prices.
A. HOLMES, : Corner Broad and Yates Sts, Victoria, B. C.

DIED.

MCKERLIE—At Port San Juan, on the 8th instant, John McKirlie, a native of Dumfries, Scotland, aged 34 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday at 2 o'clock from Hayward's undertaking parlours, 52 Government street.

2nd Annual Ball
in the A.O.U.W. Hall
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF DAUGHTERS OF RUTH
...ON...
ST. VALENTINE'S EV'G
....FEBRUARY 14th....
TICKETS, $1.50 EXTRA LADY, 50c.
Sehl-Lombard Orchestra.

AUCTION.

William Jones has received orders to sell by public auction on the premises, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 11 a.m. sharp, all the Store Fittings and Tailoring Appliances now in the store occupied by On Hing & Bros., 138 Government street.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between On Hing & Bros. and Wo Kee, as tailors, at 138 Government street, trading under the firm name of On Wo, was dissolved on the 8th day February, 1899. (Signed)

TONG YUE.
TONG ORK.
HONG FOOK.

Card of Thanks

Permit us to offer our sincere thanks and heartfelt gratitude to the many kind friends who came forward with timely assistance and kindly sympathy in our hour of grief and trouble, caused by the death of our loving son and brother, Harry M. Fox. Respectfully, in sorrow,

MRS. S. H. FOX.
MRS. E. LANG.

Victoria, February 13, 1899.

House Sales a Specialty.
Furniture Bought for Cash.....
W. JONES,
AUCTIONEER,
Appraiser and Commission Agent.
Farm Stock, Furniture, Real Estate. Consignments solicited. Best prices obtained. All business strictly private. Terms reasonable.
Auction rooms, 133 Government street, cor. Pandora street, Victoria, B. C.

REDUCTION IN CABLE RATES

On and after February 18th instant the rate from all Great Northwestern Telegraph offices in British Columbia to Havana, Cuba, will be forty-five cents per word, instead of sixty, as at present.

From the same date the rate beyond Havana to Cienfuegos, Casilda and Tunos, in Cuba, will be twenty cents per word, and to Jucano, Santa Cruz, Manzanillo and Santiago, Cuba, twenty-five cents per word.

From the same date the rate to Porto Rico will be eighty-five cents per word, instead of one dollar twenty-seven cents, as at present.

Corresponding reductions have been made to inland places in Cuba, a list of which will be issued next week.

ATLIN LAKE AND BENNETT LAKE
MINING DIVISION.
GORE, BURNET & CO.,
Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers,
Will shortly open a branch office at Atlin.
Mineral claims surveyed, examined and reported on. Titles searched.
Real estate and mining property bought and sold, claims located, prospected and developed for clients.
Victoria office room 2, Five Sisters block.
T. S. GORE.
H. BURNET.
J. H. McGREGOR.

Provincial Rights Association of B. C.

(Temporarily organized in August, 1898.)

In defence of Provincial Autonomy, ruthlessly invaded by Thomas R. McInnes, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and further to guard the rights and liberties of the people against mis-government.

A constitutional, and not a party or political organization.

H. F. EVANS, Secretary.
Rossland, B. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash. No Charge Less Than 25 Cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Van Anda Copper & Gold Co. at the company's offices, Inns of Court building, Vancouver, B. C., at 12 o'clock m., February 20th, 1899. H. W. Treat, Secretary. f5

MRS. RAAB, clairvoyant medium, No. 9 Store street. f1

LOST OR FOUND.

JERSEY HEIFER, 2 years old, crumpled horns, small white spot on forehead, brisket and rump. Owner can have same at Victoria Dairy by paying expenses. f9

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge A.O.U.W. Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday J. G. Taylor, Secretary. m13

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. Hall. Englishmen welcome.

WANTED.

WANTED—A furnished cottage, or housekeeping rooms. Apply, stating lowest rent, to A. G., Colonist office. f14

WANTED—A position as saleswoman by a young lady with some experience. Address E. M., Colonist office. f14

WANTED—Situation with some good firm, where there is a chance to advance; age about 17 years; well acquainted with the city. Address L. H., this office. f14

WANTED—A medium-sized house, in a good locality; upper portion of Fort street preferred. Address W. A. R., Colonist office. f14

WANTED—A strong, cheap horse for farm work. A. J. Woodward, Fairfield road.

WANTED—A good plumber; wages, 35 cents per hour. Geo. Watson, 99 Johnson street. f12

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper, or any work, by young man; steady habits; best references. Gerald, Colonist office. f12

WANTED—Situation as groom, or in any capacity, where a knowledge of horses or cattle would be useful; neighborhood of Victoria preferred. Apply G. A. W., care Deaville, Hillside avenue. f12

WANTED—A small smart boy. Apply 81 Douglas street. f11

WANTED—Girl for general housework; one used to children preferred; good wages given. Apply 125 Quadra street, corner or North Park.

ADVERTISER wishes to join one or more miners going North this month. Address L. L., care Daily Colonist. f8

WANTED—A girl for general housework; one used to children preferred; good wages given. Apply Workingman Store, 111-113 Government street. f8

WANTED—Work of any kind by young married man; good references. Address Y. M., Colonist office. d28

WANTED—2,000 reckmen and laborers for White Pass & Yukon railway; wages 35 cents per hour; rock station work, $1 to $1.50 per yard; work guaranteed; good camps; work 9 hours a day. Apply to M. J. Heney, contractor, room 4, third floor Inns of Court Bd., Vancouver, B.C. d17

HAVE your boots and shoes repaired by C Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker He don't charge credit prices. Repairing depot, 56 Fort street. Jy12

TO LET OR LEASE.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD and lodging in private house for two or three gentlemen; well furnished; private dining room; close to cars; 5 minutes' walk from P. O. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Co., 40 Government street. f14

FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET—$5 per month, or bed and sitting room $8; board if required; close to town; no others taken. P. W., Colonist office. f14

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED bedroom, sitting room, use of kitchen; private house; no other roomers; central. Apply 7 Amelia street, city. f12

TO LET (furnished)—The "Willows," Cadboro Bay road; immediate possession. For sale on easy terms. Apply on premises. f12

TO RENT—Stevens' hotel; furnished, with first-class orchard, driving shed, stable and paddock. Apply to John Stevens, on the premises. f7

TO LET—Furnished house, No. 57 South Turner street, 5 rooms and bath room, for 3 months, or probably for a longer period; rent, $18 and water rate. A. W. More & Co., agents, 86 Government street.

TO LET—Three nicely furnished housekeeping rooms, with pantry, kitchen and bath room attached; also hot and cold water; will be vacant Thursday, Feb. 9, at Elsmere House, 104 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra street. f7

BOARD AND LODGING in a private family; home comforts; use of piano and bath. Apply 20 Erie street, James Bay. f1

TO LET—A seven-roomed cottage with hot and cold water, corner of Simcoe and Oswego streets. Apply 88 Simcoe street.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, Corner Quadra and Fort streets. f1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good buggy, horse and harness. Addgess "Horse," Colonist office.

REINDEER MILK, 2 tins 25 cents; pickled pigs' heads, spare ribs, hocks, feet; all kinds of salt pork, from Eastern pigs. Robert Eccles, provisions, City Market.

FOR SALE—A boat fourteen feet long, four feet beam. Apply D. D. McIntosh, James Bay boat house. f12

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Cottage, with 3 acres of land; fine road; 3 miles from post office; first-class chicken ranch. B., 82 Douglas street. f11

FOR SALE—Horse, light express and cart; in good condition; can be seen at 34 Pioneer street. f17

Glasgow Beef Ham,
KEELER'S
Dundee Marmalade,
FOR SALE BY
...JAMESON...
GROCER,
33 Fort Street, - - Telephone 128

Editor—Mary, please take the cat out of the room. I cannot have it making so much noise while I am at work. Where is it? Mary—Why, sir, you are sitting on it.

Handy List of Victoria Firms

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

CHRISTIE & LEWIS—109 Fort street. All orders promptly attended to.

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.

THOS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

T. STOREY—Funeral director and embalmer. 90 Johnson street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

R. LETTICE—Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc., Window glass and Wall Paper.

HARDWARE.

SIDNEY SHORE, hardware, tinware, sporting goods, paints and oils, 134-136 Government street.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE—The only first-class European hotel in the city. Corner Yates and Douglas streets. A. R. McDonald, prop.

OCCIDENTAL—$1 to $1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

QUEENS—AM. and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, pr.

IRONWORKS.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd. (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc. 17-19 Work street. Tel. 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort street, mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

PLUMBERS.

E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 226.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS

L. GOODACRE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. Lt., Gov't and Yates sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc., branch Vancouver.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 114½ Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

PAINT.

R. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant

STEAM LAUNDRY.

VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY—White labor only. 152 Yates street. Tel. 172.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, city scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Address, 49 Discovery street. Tel. 184.

ED LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Jas. Townsley, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., corner Douglas and Fort street, Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies, will be promptly attended to.

Vancouver Business Directory

AUCTIONEERS.

JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.
AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYERS.

BANKS.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.

JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

MILLERS.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd., millstuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.

THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.
E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

HOTELS.

BADMINTON HOUSE, rates $2 and $2.50.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

TRETHEWEY & BRITTAIN, 105 Cordova street.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Turkish Baths. Best $2 00 a Day House in Vancouver
F. J. COSTELLO, Manager.

CHAS. HAYWARD
Funeral Director and Embalmer
92 Government St., Victoria
The Largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province

NOTICE

Frank Cullin is my duly authorized agent to collect all moneys owing me in connection with the delivery of the Daily Colonist from this date.

Dated January 26, 1899.

W. BRYCE.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Pioneer Charitable Society of the City.

Report of the President and Balance Sheets Showing Receipts and Expenditures.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent Society was held yesterday in the Pioneer hall, the president, Mr. Alex. Wilson in the chair. The financial statement and president's address, dealing with the work done during the year, were read and adopted, and the old officers were re-elected as follows: President, Alex. Wilson; vice-president, F. Carne, Jr.; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Mason. The following compose the relief committee: Mrs. M. Adams, A. C. Flumerfelt, John Nicholles, F. P. Watson, E. E. Blackwood, Capt. Warren, Allen Grahame, W. Walter, D. H. Ross, J. F. Fell, J. B. Lovell, T. J. Burnes, B. Boggs.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—This is our twenty-seventh anniversary meeting, and our society still continues to carry on its benevolent purposes, notwithstanding the very small subscription list for the past year.

Fortunately there was a balance of $403.75 brought down from 1897 to commence the year 1898, and we had a very fine benefit concert—Giorza's Mass—given under the direction of Mr. Victor Austin and his very able assistants, that produced a net profit of $109.25. The subscription list only amounted to $209 (the smallest it has ever been), and after deducting the usual expenses a balance is left of $136.65.

One hundred and twenty-eight relief orders of various kinds have been given, amounting to an expenditure of $443.05, being $54.33 more than expended for the like purpose in 1897.

The society were in a position to give a small donation of $50 towards the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous fire in New Westminster.

The Salvation Army shelter has been of much benefit to us as a means of helping to economize our funds, as on payment of a very small charge destitute men can be sent there for relief and get clean, wholesome food and shelter.

The severity of the weather has been very hard on our poor people, and fuel has been much needed.

Thanking all those who have assisted us in any way to carry on the desires of the society, I remain yours truly,

ALEX. WILSON,
President.

BALANCE SHEET FOR 1898.

Receipts.

Balance from 1897	$403 75
Subscriptions and donations	209 00
Benefit concert—"Gioza's Mass"	109 25
Refund from corporation for assisted passages	26 40
Refund, beneficiaries	12 00
Total	$760 40

Expenditure.

Relief	$443 05
A. Grahame, auditor	5 00
Post cards and stationery	3 60
Robert Ridley, services at hall	10 00
T. R. Cusack, printing	8 50
Colonist, advertising	3 60
Secretary and treasurer's salary	150 00
Total	$623.75

Balance on hand, $136.65.
Examined and found correct.

A. GRAHAME,
Auditor.

Who is to Blame

If you Neglect Catarrh Until it Becomes Consumption Instead of Curing it by Using Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure?

You certainly cannot blame the fates for whatever tendency to consumption you may have inherited, you may keep off consumption by curing catarrh.

Lung disease never starts in the lungs. It is always developed from a cold in the head or throat. Quick and decisive action will stop "cold in the head" or catarrh and prevent consumption.

It is impossible to estimate the thousands of lives which Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure has saved by curing this insidious disease, which slowly but surely develops into consumption.

Catarrh is easily detected by the annoying symptoms, such as dropping in the throat, hawking, spitting, choking up of air passages, foul breath, a husky voice, headache and frequently deafness and loss of the sense of smell.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh and prevent consumption. It is the most popular catarrh remedy on this continent, and is sold everywhere for 25 cents a box, blower free. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

For la grippe Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine should be used in conjunction with Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, as it heals the throat and prevents pneumonia; 25 cents a large bottle.

PERSONAL.

C. B. Macneill, barrister, of Vancouver, was at the Driard yesterday. He returned on Sunday from San Francisco, where he went for treatment for his eyes.

M. A. Ward, of Alberni, opposition candidate at the December bye-election, is at the Oriental.

H. G. Wilson, of Wilson Bros., has returned from a trip through the interior in the interest of his firm.

Miss Carlotta Cox, daughter of Capt. J. G. Cox, who recently underwent an operation at St. Joseph's hospital, is home again.

H. C. Levetus, the Montreal "spectacle man," arrived from the East on Sunday evening and is at the Driard.

Edward Durant, of Rossland, the representative of the British capitalists interested in the Le Roi mine, is at the Driard.

James F. Wardner, of Milwaukee, well known in the mining camps of British Columbia and the Western States, is a guest at the Driard.

A. Chilberg, of Seattle and Tacoma restaurant fame, registered at the Driard last evening.

Alberni's Turn Now.—The Clark syndicate, of Montana, who a few days ago purchased the Wilson & White property in Alberni, made their cash payment in Nanaimo yesterday. Several claims along the Alberni Canal have changed hands last week, the purchasers being Spokane capitalists. One large deal is pending and will likely be concluded this week. Several Portland capitalists who are interested in properties along the Alberni Canal will pass through here today en route to Alberni. With copper selling at 18 cents, the Island properties should be moving.

"THE X RAYS"

IN ITS MOST POWERFUL FORM WOULD FAIL TO DETECT A SINGLE WORTHLESS LEAF IN

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA.

A Teapot Test gives results equalled by no other Tea

SOLD IN LEAD PACKETS ONLY. 40c. 50c. 60c. ALL GROCERS.

CAPT. PEARSE ON DUTY.

Terrifying Experience of a Former Victorian in Northern Wilds.

"The following letter from Capt. C. St. A. Pearse, of the Yukon field force, who was in charge of the supplies from Vancouver," says the Mail and Empire, "will be of interest to the many friends in Toronto of that plucky young officer. His share of the undertaking seems to have been anything but a bed of roses, and he certainly deserves the greatest credit for having carried out his extremely difficult task so successfully:

"Yukon Field Force, Fort Selkirk,
"Nov. 27, 1898.

"My Dear——,—Of course you have been thinking that I am a perfect beast for not having answered your chatty and amusing letter, but since my arrival here on the 16th of last month I have had only one other chance than this to send out letters, and I exhausted all my writing energies in official correspondence that had to go.

"Your gossip is like water to a dry sponge, and I have absorbed it every drop, but the reaction is wretched, for my exile here seems harder than ever to bear after hearing all about your gay doings.

"I cannot begin to inflict upon you all my ghastly experience getting here. The wonder is that I am here at all. It took us from June 7th to October 16th, actual travelling, to make the trip, and if I thought there was another trip in store for me in the future resembling this in the slightest degree I would put myself on a diet of prussic acid and laudnum without delay.

"We were wrecked not long after we started in the Spotted Mule rapids, and narrowly escaped losing our supplies. As it was, eight boxes of cigars were swept away and two kegs of painkiller. One of the later we afterwards recovered, but the natives had broached it and drunk it nearly all, having doubtless taken it for Dawson City champagne. It took us several days to get the boat off the shoal, and, I tell you what, after being on a rock for nearly a week like that a fellow feels pretty shaky. You know how it is yourself.

A MUTINY ON BOARD.

"And there was a mutiny on board just at the very worst time, and I had to promise to do a whole lot of things that I knew I never could do; but such is life. If I had resisted the demands of the mutineers I should have been 'carved up some' with a bowie, so, when I am given a choice between getting murdered and telling a lie, I generally lose no time, but just lie.

"The worst of all, though, was our running short of food. We were a long way from Selkirk, too, nearly 900 miles, and the walking was poor. How we ever survived I'm blessed if I know. However, after almost starving, we struck some Indians who had plenty of venison and bear meat. They gave us a square meal, and, my word, it was good. You chaps in the lap of luxury, with every good thing at your elbow, do not know what it is to keep pulling in your belt a hole or two every few hours, and having nothing in the way of food but an old skate strap. And you could never appreciate a chunk of bear meat as big as a football chopped off with an axe and warmed for a minute or two over a lantern. No time to throw on any frills in the cooking when you are starving, I can tell you.

"I was in charge of the supplies, of course, and had to pretty well run the whole affair, and I naturally feel elated over having got half the stuff up to Selkirk and the other half cached only 500 miles down the trail. It was tough work, and I got off lightly enough, considering, having only had my head cut open and my ankle twisted, and chills and fever, and nearly died, and work like a hired man's for nearly four months, and two fingers frozen. I was glad I brought my rabbit's foot, for something would have happened to me sure if I had left that behind.

LIFE AT FORT SELKIRK.

"Where we are now is about 180 miles from Dawson. The barracks are well built, but log buildings at night, when the fires go out and the thermometer stands at 64 degrees on the chilly side of zero are no forcing-house, and our plants have nearly all died. Pyjamas are not de rigueur here, my boy, and the more particular of our party affect a loose-fitting combination suit of buffalo hide with the hair out, slipped on over long woollen underwear, that weigh somewhere around fourteen suits to the ton. These and suitable socks complete our evening attire. It is neat and effective, without being at all gaudy.

"There is no one else here besides the force, and we cannot quite make out why we stay here. We parade each day by starlight, and feed by candle ditto. The Klondike is no Riviera honeymoon, I assure you, and when the time comes for us to return to civilization, some of us are going to beat the pistol. In the meantime duty keeps us here, and that is sufficient for a good man. Duty first, then a mild cigar; that's my motto.

"We know nothing of the doings of the outside world. My last letter was August 20. The mail contractor went bust (or on a 'bust,' I don't know which) some time ago, so no papers are brought in, only letters.

"I'm glad Niagara was such a success. After all, there is no place like the good old Queen's Royal for fun.

"Do write soon and tell me all the news. If you know how one longs for letters here in this God-forsaken spot you could be pitiful and write often.

"Give my love to the dear girls, and tell them not to forget an unfortunate exile.

"This is a rotten letter, but the ink is almost frozen, and the tallow candle is spluttering, and my forefinger feels as if it was seven miles long, and I am in the blues, so be easy on me.

"Have you heard from India lately?

"Yours, ever,
"C. St. A. P.

To be entirely relieved of the aches and pains of rheumatism means a great deal, and Hood's Sarsaparilla does it. *

In these energetic go-ahead days we are continually hearing of some new and curious way of making money, but the following method is, perhaps, as ingenious as any previously devised: A little boy entered the surgery the other day when the village doctor was in attendance, and marching up to him, whispered, cautiously: "Please, sir, mother sent me to say as how Lizzie's got the scarlatina awful bad, and please, mother wants to know how much you'll give her to spread it over the village!"

TRUTH WILL OUT

The Merits of Dodd's Kidney Pills Can't be Hidden.

Mr. C. S. Griggs of Hamilton, tells of his Experience-He Suffered with Bright's Disease for Eight Years—Dodd's Pills Cured Him.

Hamilton, Feb. 13.—"Mr. Griggs, is it true that you were cured of Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills after eight years' suffering, and when no other medicine could do you any good?

This question was asked a few days ago by a gentleman who wished to investigate for himself the statement made in last week's papers to the above effect.

"It is true," answered Mr. Griggs, emphatically, "I was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills when every other medicine I had tried had utterly failed to do me any good.

"When I was advised to try Dodd's Kidney Pills I did not think they would help me any more than other medicines did. I was so sick that I was willing to try any means, if it gave a hope or a chance of cure.

"Well, soon after I started using the Pills I began to feel different. I found in a week or so that I was actually getting better. I kep on taking the medicine until I had used three boxes. After that I didn't need any more. I was cured, completely and permanently. You may know what I think of Dodd's Kidney Pills when I tell you that I never let my house be without them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only known positive cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Diseases of Women and other Kidney Diseases.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

Aldermanic Qualifications.—It is the intention of Mr. J. G. Tiarks to take action in the Supreme Court to-day against Ald. Wallace Langley, alleging that he has sat and voted at the meetings of the city council while disqualified. The act providing a penalty of $50 for each time that a disqualified member of the council casts a vote. According to Mr. Tiarks, Ald. Langley is disqualified because he did not have property of the value of $500, free of encumbrances six months prior to the election. Ald. Langley has property valued at several times $500, but according to Mr. Tiarks there was a mortgage registered against it up to two days before the election, whereas the act provides that to be qualified a man must have property valued at $500 above encumbrances six months prior to the election. Ald. Langley contends that he is qualified, and proposes to contest Mr. Tiarks petition. It was reported yesterday that actions would be taken against other aldermen, but this could not be verified.

A Secret Out.—Those who say that a woman cannot keep a secret have only to go to Mrs. Albert Valentine Hall, of Amphion street, Oak Bay, for the contradictioin. Mrs. Hall has faithfully kept the secret that she is Mrs. Hall for almost four months, and now she is receiving the congratulations of her friends as demurely as if she had never fooled them at all. The ceremony was performed at the Bishop's palace on Yates street by Right Rev. Bishop Christie, Mrs. Hall being previous to the ceremony Miss Nellie McCrudden of Belleville, Ont. The date was October 24, and as Mr. and Mrs. Hall did not intend going housekeeping for some weeks they did not consider it necessary to announce the all-important fact.

ATTACHE AT WASHINGTON.

New Post Which an Artillery Officer Well Known in Canada Will Fill.

The British government has decided to make permanent the post of British military attache to its embassy at Washington. Of course, the United States government will previously have been asked whether such a step will be agreeable to it and will have given an affirmative answer.

The first British military attache at Washington will be Capt. Arthur H. Lee, Royal Artillery, who has been for nearly five years professor at the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont., who accompanied the American forces throughout the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns as military attache, and whose article on American regulars in a recent issue of Scribner's Magazine attracted much attention. He will be raised to the rank of lieut.-colonel in his new post. This appointment will be welcome news to the American army officers, among whom Capt. Lee made many warm friends while sharing their hardships in the field. The British government does not make appointments like this unless it is pleased with an officer's past services.

The other day, as two friends were talking together in the street, a donkey began to bray and wheeze and cough in a distressing manner. "What a cold that donkey has!" said one of the men. "And by the way, that puts me in mind—how is your cough?"

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

Winter Fruits

are scarce. Fruit is not only delicious to the taste but necessary to the health. The salt extracted from the juices of pure fruits is the basis of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

Its use promotes health.

60 cents a large bottle. Trial size 25 cents. Of all druggists.

C.P.N. Co., Ld., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

Dyea, Skagway and Wrangel

as follows, viz.,

"Tees," February 15
"Danube" February 22

And from Vancouver at 12 noon on following days.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

OCEANIC Steamship Company.

S. S. Moana sails via Honolulu and Auckland for Sydney, Wed., Feb. 22, at 10 p.m.
S. S. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu Wednesday, Mch. 8, at 2 p.m.
Line to Coolgardie, Australia, and Cape town, South Africa.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS CO., Agents. San Francisco

DOING BUSINESS AT THE NEW STAND

Thomas Bros. & Grant

THE LEADING TAILORS

45 JOHNSON STREET

Examine our stock. Everything new and attractive. Finest quality yet imported.

Our prices defy competition. Fit perfect. First-class work.

Northern Transport.

The CascaTrading & Transportation Co., Ltd. Are now prepared to make contracts for

DELIVERY OF FREIGHT

At all points on the Stikine river and at Dease Lake, Liard river and Frances lake during next summer.

The company has supply depots at the Stikine Canon, Glenora, Telegraph creek and Dease lake.

For rates, etc., apply to A. W. JONES, Secretary, 28 Fort street, Victoria.

Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry

NORTHBOUND. No. 2 D'ly.	No. 4 Sat.	TIME TABLE. Effective Nov. 19, 1898.	SOUTHBOUND. No. 1 D'ly.	No. 3 Sat.
a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
9:00	3:00	De. Victoria Ar.	12:n.	6:25
9:30	3:29	Goldstream	11:33	5:59
10:19	4:14	Shawnigan Lake	10:42	5:08
10:58	4:45	Duncans	10:04	4:37
p.m.				
12:30	6:06	Nanaimo	8:46	3:23
12:45	6:20	Ar. Wellington De.	8:25	3:10

Reduced rates to and from all points on Saturdays and Sundays, good to return on Monday.

For rates and all information apply at company's offices.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.
A. DUNSMUIR, President.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

is the popular line between East and West.

QUICK TIME. ELEGANT SERVICE. REASONABLE RATES.

Puget Sound Steamers--Victoria Route. CITY OF KINGSTON. Speed, 18 knots; tonnage, 1,117

8:00 p.m.	Lv.... Victoria ....Ar	3:30 p.m.
11:30 p.m.	....Port Townsend....	12:30 p.m
2:30 a.m.	..... Seattle	10:05 a.m.
4:15 a.m.	Ar.... Tacoma Lv	8:00 a.m.

For tickets, maps, etc., apply to

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt.
Adelphi building, Government street, Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Assistant General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

NOW READY

William's Official B. C. Directory

FOR 1899

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.

The largest and most complete directory yet published for British Columbia. Contains over 1,000 pages of all the latest information.

Price: $5,00

To be obtained direct from the directory offices, Victoria, the agents, or post office box 485, Victoria, B. C.

A Model Lover.—Ethel—Are you sure all his thoughts are of you? Edith—Oh, yes! Why, he has just lost his position on account of inattention to business!

Canadian Pac. Navigation Co. Ltd

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 40—Taking Effect February 1st, 1899.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island— Sunday at 23 o'clock Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2, going east Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria — Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass —Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th, each month, at 8 o'clock.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Str. Queen City leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending later trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, Gen. Agent.

SAVE MONEY

BY

Taking Most Direct Route East

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

..AND..

SOO PACIFIC LINE

Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, TORONTO, MONTREAL AND BOSTON

Without Change

For rates, folders and all information, call on or address

B. W. GREER, Agent,
Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

Steamship Tickets

To and from

EUROPE ..VIA.. St. John, Boston, Halifax, New York.

And All Lines.

For all information as to sailings Rates, Etc., apply to

B. W. GREER,
Cor. Gov't and Fort Streets

Atlin Gold Fields

STEEL STEAMSHIP

AMUR

Leaves Porter's Wharf

Thursday, February 16th,

...FOR...

SKAGWAY, JUNEAU, DYEA, WRANGEL

and Way Ports.

For freight and passage rates apply

Bennett Lake & Klondike Nav. Co.

39 Government St., Victoria.

S.S. CUTCH

will sail to

Shoal Bay, Rivers Inlet, Skeena River, Wrangel Skagway and way ports

On the 4th of February at 8 p.m.

From Porter's Wharf

For rates and particulars apply to HALL, GOEPEL & CO., Agents, Victoria

.....THE.....

White Pass and Yukon Route

The Pacific & Arctic R'y & Navigation Co.
British Columbia Yukon Railway Co.

From Skaguay, Alaska, to the Summit of White Pass — In a comfortable Railway Train.

D. D. Jones has been appointed Customs Agent for the White Pass and Yukon Route in Alaska and British Columbia. He will make his headquarters at Skaguay. The appointment is made that patrons of the White Pass & Yukon Route will not be subject to troublesome delays or excessive duties.

150 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE

INVESTIGATE FULLY DO NOT BE MISLED

We Guarantee Delivery at Lake Bennett or Atlin City.
Goods Shipped Through in Bond.

SKAGUAY IS THE GATEWAY

-- TO --

YUKON, KLONDIKE and ATLIN

For Rates Apply to

Commercial Agent, J. H. GREER, 16 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, or L. H. GRAY, General Traffic Manager, Dexter Horton Building, Seattle, Washington.

Send two cents in stamps to any of our agents for our new map of the Atlin

THE CHILKOOT PASS ROUTE

Chilkoot Railroad and Transport Company
Alaska Railway and Transportation Company
Dyea-Klondike Transportation Company

THE TRAMWAY WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS

1ST JANUARY, 1899

Having handled three fourths of the traffic over this route last season, the Tramway will be in a better position than ever to give a prompt, safe and efficient service during the season of 1899.

REMEMBER the TRAMWAY is a UNITED STATES BONDED CARRIER, and goods may be shipped from British Columbia points through Alaska IN BOND.

For rates and full particulars apply to the following representatives in Victoria:—

Dodwell, & Co., Ltd. Can. Pac. Nav. Co., Ld.
R. P. Rithet & Co., Ld.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave VICTORIA 8 p.m., Feb. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Mar. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Apr. 4, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m., Feb. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, Mar. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Apr. 1, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topeka and Al-Ki leave PORT TOWNSEND p.m. Feb. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, Mar. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Apr. 5 and every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City will call at Victoria p.m. Feb. 14, Mar. 1, 16, 31, for passengers and freight.

For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, Victoria.
J. F. TROWBRIDGE, Puget Sound Supt., Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

VICTORIA AND TEXADA ISLAND Steamer

CLAYOQUOT

will leave

Victoria for Nanaimo.....Thursday 6 a.m.
Nanaimo for Texada.....Friday 7 a.m.
Texada for Nanaimo.....Saturday 7 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria.....Tuesday 6 a.m.

Calling at way ports.

Every Wednesday at 7 a.m. for Sooke and return same day.

For rates apply on board, or at Porter's wharf. a15

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

Leave daily. Arrive daily.
8:00 p.m..CITY OF KINGSTON..4:15 p.m.

Connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer.

J. H. HOGBEN, Agent.

Washington & Alaska S.S. Co

LIGHTNING EXPRESS to DYEA and SKAGWAY in 60 Hours.

STEAMSHIP

"City of Seattle"

—SAILS FOR—

Dyea and Skagway

direct every ten days. No stops, no delays. Round trip in seven days. Rates same as on other steamers. Next sailing, Wednesday, February 1st.

For rates and information apply to

DODWELL & CO., Ltd

64 Government street, Agents. Telephone 580.

ESQUIMALT-NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

STEAMER

City of Nanaimo

Sails from

Victoria for Nanaimo Tuesday 7 a.m.
Nanaimo for Comox Wednesday 7 a.m.
Comox for Nanaimo Friday 8 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria Saturday 7 a.m.

Calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

For freight, tickets and staterooms, apply on board.

GEORGE L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

KLONDIKE-YUKON and ATLIN TRAFFIC

The Canadian Development Co, Limited

Are prepared to handle through freight and passenger traffic from Coast points to Dawson City, the Klondike-Yukon and Atlin gold fields. Seven fine steamers. Complete traffic arrangements. Splendid equipment. Reasonable rates.

For rates and information apply to the company's office, 32 Fort street, Victoria, B. C.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Managing Director.

No. 14 of 1898.

NOTICE OF INTENDED SALE.

In the Exchequer Court of Canada. The British Columbia Admiralty District.

Richard Williamson and Robert Hardy Williamson, carrying on business under the firm name and style of R. Williamson & Son, plaintiffs, against the ship "Manauense." Action to enforce mortgage.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the order of the Exchequer court of Canada, the British Columbia Admiralty district, made in the above entitled action on the 19th day of January, 1899, and to a commission for sale issued on the said 19th day of January, 1899, to William Arthur Ward, Esq., as receiver in the said action, tenders will be received up to noon of Monday, the 27th day of February, 1899, for the purchase of the British steam screw ship

"MANAUENSE"

Registered at the port of Liverpool, England, official number 70709, now lying at the port of Esquimalt, B. C., also of the British steam screw ship "May," registered at the port of Vancouver, B. C., official number 107450, now lying in Vancouver harbor; also of the British steam screw ship "Vera," registered at the port of Vancouver, B. C., official number 107449, now lying at the port of Vancouver, B. C.

Full particulars of the above named vessels may be obtained either from the undersigned or from William Arthur Ward, Esq., receiver herein.

Terms of sale, cash.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 20th day of January, 1899.

TUPPER, PETERS & POTTS, Solicitors for the Receiver.

ESQUIMALT & NANAMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1st.

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria.

LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., June, 1866.

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Advertisers,

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

THE DISFRANCHISE BILL.

The bill to amend the franchise law contains the following remarkable provision:

No judge of the Supreme or County court, no sheriff or deputy sheriff, no employee of the provincial government who is in receipt of a salary of at least $25.00 per month, no sailor, marine or soldier in the Imperial service on full pay shall be entitled to have his name placed upon the register of voters for any electoral district.

There may be some object in disqualifying a Supreme court judge, as he may have to pass upon an election petition, but if a similar reason exists for disqualifying County court judges, we are not aware of it. County court judges are neither appointed nor paid by the provincial government and have nothing to do with elections; so that no greater reason exists for disqualifying them than for taking the vote away from collectors of customs or other appointees of the federal government. We fail to see any reason why a person in the Imperial service should not be allowed to vote, if he is otherwise entitled. In connection with the Esquimalt station there are now and will continue to be in increasing numbers, persons who are permanent residents of the community and yet receive full pay from the Imperial government. It is true that they may be subject to removal on short notice, but did not Mr. Attorney-General Martin himself remove from Manitoba on short notice? Is not British Columbia full of people who may at any time remove to some other country? The law does not call upon any man to declare how long he intends to remain in the province before permitting him to vote. Why then bar persons belonging to Her Majesty's forces simply because they may in discharge of their duty to the Imperial government, be called upon to cut short their period of residence here?

The disfranchisements of sheriffs and other government employees is objectionable on principle. It will lead to no end of difficulties. The bill does not say what the length of service must be to disqualify a person otherwise entitled to vote. We submit that if the rule applied to members making sales to government officers is good law, then no man who is hired to work on the roads for a month can be registered. If to take pay from a policeman for his breakfast is to have a contract with Her Majesty, and we have had this rubbish propounded as law and the province has been put to the expense of several elections because of it—then a man who hires with a road boss to shovel sand on a road is an employee of the government and if his pay amounts to $25.00 a month he is disfranchised. So also is every school teacher disfranchised. They are employees of the government and they get at least $25.00 a month of public moneys. The Attorney-General says this is his mistake. The whole section is his mistake.

This disfranchising section ought to be struck out of the bill. It is wrong in principle; it will work out badly in practice. It will lead to any number of difficulties arising as to the qualification of voters.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

THE NORTH EAST KOOTENAY ELECTION.

Mr. Wells, claimant of the seat for North East Kootenay, may be and doubtless is a very excellent gentleman, but what the people of British Columbia would like to be told is how he came to be elected by acclamation. The Golden Era, a government supporter, gives the following account of the nomination:

The returning officer, Mr. Griffith, was in Golden on Monday morning, and expected to reach Donald by No. 1 in time for nomination. The train was late, however, and he procured a team and drove to Donald, reaching there by 1 o'clock.

The only nomination put in in time was that of W. C. Wells, who opposed Mr. Neilson in the late election. Mr. Wells was proposed by Hon. F. W. Aylmer, seconded by James Henderson, and Messrs. Joseph Lake, J. C. Greene, A. Campbell and W. L. Houston signed as assenters. Shortly after 1 o'clock the nomination of T. Forrest, the well-known hotel keeper of Donald, was tendered, but as it was too late it was rejected by Mr. Griffith.

There being thus no more nominations than vacancies to be filled, Mr. Griffith declared Mr. Wells duly elected by acclamation.

The Revelstoke Herald, opposition, calls the transaction a political crime, and makes the following statement regarding it:

The more the facts in the case of the recent bye-election in North East Kootenay come to light, the clearer becomes the conclusion that a political crime against the liberties of the electors of the riding was committed. The conduct of the returning officer is simply inexplicable. It appears that up to the very last minute the supporters of the opposition were deliberately left by him under the impression that he intended to resign his position as returning officer and run himself as the opposition candidate. Mr. Plowright left Golden the night before to be, as he thought, the deputy returning officer for the election and to conduct it in Mr. Griffiths' place. Papers nominating Mr. Griffiths were in Mr. Pitts' hands on the day of nomination, and were actually tendered to Mr. Griffiths himself when he arrived on the scene. It was only during the last half hour that, seeing that Mr. Griffiths was not on hand, and that, in fact, there was no candidate at all present, that the supporters of the opposition put in Mr. Forrest's nomination to Mr. Plowright.

Then, and not till then, was it discovered that Mr. Plowright had not got the writ with him, and had not taken the prescribed declaration. Then, a few minutes after 1 o'clock (four by the court house clock, seven by the watches of the railway men present), up walked the long lost returning officer. He refused his own nomination from Mr. Pitts, he refused Mr. Forrest's nomination from Mr. Corson, he read the proclamation and declared Mr. Wells elected by acclamation. He never produced Mr. Wells' nomination papers, nor named him as a candidate. He simply declared him elected. However, that part of the proceedings cuts very little figure. What he did do is of no consequence. The time for doing anything had elapsed.

It appeared that the train being late, Mr. Griffiths had started to drive from Golden to Donald, 17 miles, and had found the road so bad that he had to make the last part of the journey on foot. When asked why he had not been at the hustings on time, he said that he had been prevented by the act of God, and wanted to know if he was expected to fly. When asked why he refused Mr. Corson's tender of a nomination for Mr. Forrest, he said that he thought Mr. Corson was trying to nominate himself—Mr. Griffiths.

These are very lame excuses and entirely fail to cover the ground. By the writ for the election the nominations were ordered to be closed at 1 o'clock. The train from the east reaches Donald at 12:05. The Herald does not consider that any official who understood his duty would be justified in leaving such a short margin for contingencies as this. But at this season of the year, when a train on time is the exception, for a returning officer to expect to get to Donald from Golden the same morning in time to take nominations by 1 o'clock should come pretty near qualifying him for a lunatic asylum. The train was late—several hours late—and Mr. Griffiths had to drive, and then he puts down his non-appearance to the "act of God."

His excuse on the second point for not accepting Mr. Corson's tender of a nomination for Mr. Forrest seems also a little thin. Why should he think these papers contained his own name? Is there nobody in all North East Kootenay but Mr. Griffiths? And why should he refuse to receive the papers, even if they did contain his own name? Did he not know enough to be aware that he could not possibly be nominated without his own consent? Then he asked why Mr. Corson had not tendered Mr. Forrest's nomination to the deputy. The fact that the deputy had not got the writ with him and was not properly sworn in was apparently of no consequence at all to Mr. Griffiths.

In short, Mr. Griffiths' conduct has landed him on the horns of a dilemma, either of which is sufficient to fork him out of his position. He has either been guilty of a series of blunders so stupendous as almost to exceed credibility, or there was a job put up to secure Mr. Wells' return at all hazards. If the latter is the case, Mr. Griffiths has even bungled the job, because there cannot be a shadow of a doubt that his declaration of Mr. Wells' return is invalid, and that the whole of the proceedings at Donald last Monday were worthless. Mr. Wells cannot possibly take the seat now, and when the election really does come off, last Monday's proceedings have rendered it a certainty for the opposition candidate.

Commenting upon this article from the Revelstoke paper, the Golden Era said:

We regret to notice that our esteemed contemporary, the Revelstoke Herald, publishes a statement regarding the nominations for North East Kootenay which is absolutely untrue and unjust to the returning officer, Mr. Griffith. That gentleman expected to reach Donald in time for the nomination as stated in the proclamation, and had No. 1 been on time he would have been there. Mr. Griffith had, however, taken the precaution to have his clerk, Mr. Plowright, at Donald the night before, so that he might act in case of accidents. If anybody wanted to be nominated in opposition to Mr. Wells, there was ample time to during the ten days that elapsed between the proclamation and the hour of closing of nomination, and Mr. Plowright had absolute authority to receive nominations at Donald in the absence of Mr. Griffith, but none were tendered to him. That Mr. Griffith should have been put in nomination himself without his consent was rather an extraordinary proceeding on the part of Mr. Pitts and those who signed the nomination. Mr. Griffith some days before denied the report that he was about to resign and become a candidate, and it was an act of gross injustice to him that in the face of his position as a government officer he should be prejudiced by an attempt to force him into a position which he had positively declined to occupy. The attempt to put Mr. Forrest up and claim that he should be elected in the way proposed was nothing less than a deliberate attempt to steal the franchise of the people. The facts remain that Mr. Wells' nomination was the only one in order, and that it was the only one received within the statutory time by the returning officer and his deputy. In declaring Mr. Wells elected, Mr. Griffiths simply complied with the law.

The Colonist has heard statements concerning what transpired at the nomination which indicate that all the facts are not given by either of the above quoted papers. The whole affair needs clearing up. We repeat what we said when the news of the return of Mr. Wells was received—that we do not desire to make any comments that may do any one concerned an injustice, and therefore hope the fullest publicity will be given to all that did happen. If Mr. Wells was regularly nominated and no one else was, the opposition will make no complaint; for if their plans miscarried, they will have the manliness to take the consequences without murmuring. On the other hand, if there was any irregularity—we do not like to say crooked work, for we shall not believe that of Mr. Griffiths until it is proved beyond question, the public ought to know it.

MOVING THE COURTS.

The Daily Globe is authority for the proposition that the government intends to ask the legislature for authority to have Mainland appeals heard in Vancouver. Whether or not this is the first step towards the entire removal of the court from Victoria we do not know, but it is a step that cannot be defended. If it is right to have appeals heard at Vancouver, it is also right to have them heard at Nelson. That the court should shift about from place to place is a novelty in this country. Some years ago an effort was made in New Brunswick to provide for the hearing of certain appeal cases at St. John, instead of Fredericton, the capital. St. John is about six times as large as Fredericton, and the very great majority of the cases coming before the court originate in St. John or that neighborhood. Strong political influence was brought to bear to secure the removal, but nothing came of it, the conclusion being reached that the capital was the proper place for the Supreme Court to hold its sessions. It may be mentioned that the distance between Fredericton and St. John is about the same as between Victoria and Vancouver, so that in this respect the cases stand on the same footing.

THE FIRST LESSON.

It is interesting to find such a strong representative American paper as the Oregonian quoting with approval this sentence from Francis Parkman: "Freedom is for those who are fit for it; the rest will lose it or turn it to corruption." This does not tally with the famous proposition of the Declaration of Independence, that "governments derive their authority from the consent of the governed." It recalls that other well-known saying that it makes a lot of difference whose ox is gored. While the right to prescribe what sort of government other people should have was being asserted by European nations alone the Oregonian and its contemporaries were quite certain that it was very wrong to impose upon any people a government that they did not want. Much of the enthusiasm over Cuba was worked up along this line. The Cuban patriots were lauded because they wanted to govern themselves, and the Spaniards were execrated because they wanted to do the governing. But when it comes to the Filipinos "the case is altered quite," and now we are told that people only should have freedom when they are fit for it, and whether or not they are fit for it is to depend upon the judgment of the people who want to govern them. In the course of two hundred years the Oregonian thinks the Filipinos may be fit to govern themselves, which is certainly a very long period of submission to a foreign yoke, which they hate quite as cordially as they rankest rebel of 1776 hated King George and his representatives.

SOME NORTHERN MATTERS.

The Liberals of Vancouver want Atlin to be considered the special hunting ground of Vancouverites so far as public patronage goes, and to have Mr. Maxwell, M.P., made dispenser of political favors in connection therewith. Atlin may be geographically in Mr. Maxwell's constituency, but no one will assert that it is peopled by Mr. Maxwell's supporters. It can matter very little to Conservatives who has the say as to patronage, as the Laurier government is not likely to spend much time in seeking out any of them to fill such offices as may be created up there; but this claim that Mr. Maxwell should have control is somewhat notable as the expression of the views of a party which claims reform as one of its specialities. It is an indication of the growing influence of bossism in the Liberal party. The claim that any member of the Commons has a right to determine how patronage shall be given out is extremely objectionable.

The meeting which passed this resolution also expressed itself on the subject of Northern mail accommodations. The complaint was made that all mail for Atlin and the Yukon comes to Victoria before being sent to Vancouver. The Vancouver Liberals want the mail stopped at that city and distributed there. They also ask that Vancouver be made the customs port for all Northern points instead of Victoria. Representations have been forwarded to the Minister of Customs and Postmaster-General on these subjects, and if they touch the business interests of Victoria in any important degree, it would be well for our people to give them some consideratioin.

The Nelson Tribune, which is supporting Mr. Hume, tells the people of Nelson riding that Attorney-General Martin is no more to them than was Attorney-General Eberts, but that what the people are fighting for is the retention of influence which they have been working for eight years to secure. If Mr. Hume is elected, he will have some trouble in explaining away the opinion of his organ as to the relations between his real political chief and his constituency. It is quite likely, however, that the voters of Nelson will relieve him of the necessity of explaining anything.

There has been some talk in political circles in regard to the substitution of the Deputy Provincial Secretary for the Registrar of the Supreme court as the officer to whom election returns must be made. If we remember correctly, British Columbia is the only province where election returns are made to the Supreme court. In the other provinces the returns are made to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, who is either the Provincial Secretary or an official connected with his department.

A report is current that the Standard Oil people are organizing a gigantic copper trust, with a capital of $500,000,000. The idea is not so much to put up the price of copper as to control the output and make certain reductions in the cost of production. The proposal is to cut down miners' wages, agents' commissions and railway freights, and of course to crush out anything like opposition from newly discovered mines.

The Vancouver Liberal Association have memorialized the Dominion government on the subject of redistribution. They do not ask that the representation of Victoria shall be cut down, but this is what they mean. What do the Liberals of Victoria think of this proposal? There are two Liberal newspapers here, and they surely have some definite views upon the suggestion that the Terms of Union shall be altered and Victoria be deprived of a representative.

The New Brunswick provincial elections take place this week. The combination behind the government is a very strong one. The greatest interest centres in the St. John and York county elections, where straight Conservative opposition tickets have been placed in the field. There will be a straight party fight in Charlotte, and in some other counties.

The Nelson Economist and the Kaslo Prospector join in nominating Mr. Robert Green, M. P. P., as Conservative standard-bearer in Kootenay whenever the general federal elections are brought on. If Mr. Green contemplates such a future, he would be wise to clear his skirts of Martinism at the earliest opportunity.

Both sides are very confident of success in the election which takes place in Nelson to-day. It seems to have been a keenly fought battle, and whoever may be the loser will have no reason to complain at the manner in which his cause has been handled.

The railway companies report a strong increase of queries as to transportation to Kootenay, the meaning of which is that there is likely to be a rush of considerable magnitude into that part of the province in the spring.

TEXADA ISLAND.

A Recent Visitor Gives a Graphic Account of Mining Affairs.

From the Nanaimo Free Press.

To the Editor:—At the end of the first month of the new year a short resume of progress may not be disinteresting to such of your readers as may take an interest in mining, though few. The first month has seen the installation of a very good and well appointed power plant, manufactured for the Van Anda Copper and Gold Mining Company of Texada Island to exhume the big vein of copper-gold ore in the new shaft lately sunk by the above company. The new buildings erected around the shaft are on a mammoth scale. The shaft-house, a building about similar to the No. 1 shaft cover in Nanaimo belonging to the New Vancouver Coal Company, and it is the intention of the Van Anda Company to add two wings thereto, each of about 20 feet in width the whole length of the already large building. The new boilers and air compressors are built firmly in a heavy stone bed with concrete, and have a most solid and permanent look. No expense has been spared to make this new plant first-class in every particular.

The plant was manufactured by the large Sherbrooke mining plant builders—the Jenckes Manufacturing Company, who have supplied so many fine mining plants to the Kootenay camps, and, we believe, that the company has already received notice of an additional plant for the new mine of the Van Anda Company—the Cornell, which is already looked upon as superior to the phenomenal Copper Queen, and for which it is currently reported that the Van Anda Company have refused an offer of $100,000 for the claim. And the writer may be pardoned if he expressed the opinion that $200,000 would be refused. During the present month, trenching was begun about 100 yards from the famous Cornell shaft, and the continuity of the vein discovered, and in eight days' work by two men, about five tons of rich ore were exhumed, with as fine and rich-looking ore body as the original at No. 1 shaft showed. These two openings are grass-root producers.

There are nearly 500 tons of productive copper ore, and yet the shaft is not down 25 feet from the collar of the shaft. And all this is being achieved in a country were great "would-be" experts declared no paying ore bodies existed. Mr. Editor, somebody's badly fooled, and, we are glad to say, not the owners of these properties. A look back at the mining camps shows that in nearly every case, when they are condemned by mining brokers, they usually prove themselves worthy of exploitation. During the past month the Van Anda Company have extracted from these mines beautiful samples of free gold, bornite, copper, glance and chalcopyrites, and often in no small quantities.

The growth of the mines is being correspondingly followed by the erection of a fine wharf, with approach, while the surroundings are becoming fairly dotted with new buildings, and others in course of erection. A large hotel and general store is expected to be under fair way towards completion before February wears itself away; also commodious offices for the company.

Part of the smelter plant will shortly be on the grounds here, and before we celebrate Dominion Day allow me to predict that a very large plant will be in full swing. The company has given a contract to erect a number of houses, and all are bespoke now. The coming summer will, in all probability, see a fairly reasonable system of water works in operation to supply the new city—Van Anda—with pure cold water from Long lake—that beautiful retreat of the disciples of Isaac Walton so favorably known to so many of your townsmen.

The roads already made on the island look business-like, being furrowed from end to end with the traffic. There are about eight double-horse teams daily at work conveying necessaries from one part of the island to another, and occasionally one meets an extra heavy Bain wagon being dragged along with four heavy draft horses—as fine animals as can be seen in any town in B. C. The miners have had to turn to and cut out rough roads around the bemired parts of the road, as the heavy traffic has cut up some of the soft parts of the road, until totally impassable. Only a few days ago, one fine team got so badly stuck fast in the mud that after unharnessing them one horse had to be hitched on to pull the other out of the mud. It is nothing new to see teams ploughing through mud axle deep, but fortunately there are only two such places on the whole road. One never should have existed, and the other has become so from the amount of traffic; but we hope to see them things of the past ere long.

The Sturt Bay mine has just finished an extensive plant at their shaft, and I hear that a large addition will shortly be added thereto. The shaft and shaft building stand out very conspicuous to all new arrivals at Sturt Bay, but the rich ores which are constantly being brought up to the surface by the new hoisting engine strike them far more forcibly of the prosperous future in store for this despised little island in the Gulf. You will remember how a few short years ago anyone who pinned their faith to Texada where the targets of many "know-alls," but they stood firm in their convictions, and never drop't the flag, and now that victory is assured, they may expect to be wined and dined! as many before. So much for public opinion. Every successful man is to be admired for his persistency and pluck, and every unsuccessful one is an obstinate, conceited fool. So wags the world, and Texada, the "Gem of the Gulf," is no exception.

The lessees of the Iron mine are hard at work delving into that mammoth body of iron ore, from which some of the best battleships of the United States were built, and great preparations are being made to follow this initial shipment by thousands of tons of ore quickly.

The growth of the population here has brought in a large number of children, and the want of educational facilities is seriously felt. But we understand the Government contemplate meeting this want on the east coast at once. A suitable building is available for such purposes, and even the children are looking forward joyously to the opening of school. The west coast is growing, and we hope before long to see an honest rivalry for supremacy as ore producers. There is only one reason why the west coast is not as far advanced as ore producers as the east coast, and that is lack of capital, not lack of ore; but this will come as time rolls along, and the intrinsic value of the island as a mining camp becomes more universally known, as it must.

The metals, marbles and limes of Texada will do its own advertising, and the already fairly good trade done by the island will advance one hundred-fold, and necessitate a daily mail service and freight and passenger communication with the coast cities of British Columbia. And that trade now, far from being despicable, will be beneficially felt by whatever city can command the same.

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To Miners Intending to Try Their Luck

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Atlin or Klondike Goldfields

We want you to inspect our stock and prices before purchasing your outfits. Those who bought their supplies from us last year will come again. We have yet to see the man who was dissatisfied with our goods.

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Wolf Robes, Russian Buffalo, Goat, etc.; Leather Coats, flannel lined; Leather Coats, canvas unlined; Mackinaws, in coats and pants; Leather Coats, sheep-skin lining; Heavy Underwear, Socks, Over-shirts, etc. Only the best of everything. No trouble to show goods.

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Of every description.
KIPPERED HERRINGS, FINDON HADDOCKS, PRESERVED BLOATERS, HERRINGS IN TOMATO SAUCE, FRESH HERRINGS.
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Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd.

Seven Per Cent. Debentures

SIXTH ANNUAL DRAWING.

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the 15th day of February, next. Interest thereon ceases on the 15th day of February next.

Fifty debentures numbers:

4	101	154	233	314
7	102	166	239	351
20	112	167	246	358
26	113	177	261	363
66	130	181	265	381
				389
67	134	182	274	392
77	142	191	285	412
92	143	197	289	447
98	146	212	290	449
99	152	232		498

Fifty debentures at $500 each, $25,000.

The above mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 15th day of February next, on presentation of the debentures at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B. C.

For the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited.

R. P. RITHET, Chairman.
F. W. VINCENT, Secretary

(Countersigned.)
W. H. LANGLEY,
Victoria, B. C.
Notary Public.

Victoria, B. C., January, 24th, 1899.

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is prepared to supply and erect in working order
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—LIMITED.—

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

FIRST ANNUAL DRAWING.

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the first day of March next. Interest thereon ceases on the 1st day of March next. Sixty debentures numbers:

1	122	205	270	351	426
6	127	209	279	359	451
18	140	212	281	363	456
20	152	214	282	373	464
82	153	221	284	395	470
86	156	232	292	397	476
94	157	236	293	401	481
106	158	248	295	403	524
118	188	259	322	420	535
120	194	268	325	424	583

Sixty debentures at $500 each $30,000.

The above mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 1st day of March next on presentation at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

Countersigned.
JAMES H. LAWSON, JR.,
Victoria, B.C., Notary Public.

Victoria, B.C., 1st February, 1899.

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Under Patronage of Bishop of Columbia

The Mission works amongst the sailors, supplies the ships with a free grant of books and papers. The Seamen's Institute on Store street is free to sailors.

Subscriptions and all kinds of books and papers are earnestly asked for and may be sent to the Institute.

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THE LOCAL NEWS.

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Demand the blue label. *

Look for the blue label. *

Boycott non-union cigars. *

Smoke union-made cigars. *

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Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.*

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.*

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I will take it—
If you have none
I will make it.
Savannah, Photo.

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Prof. Charles Gartner, B.A.—Vocal and instrumental music. Latest European methods. Studio 85 Five Sisters block. *

We draw your attention to our stock of Kitchen Utensils amongst which you will find many useful articles. Weiler Bros. *

Two Drunks.—There were two drunks in the city police court yesterday, one contributing $5 and the other $2.50 to the city treasury.

Friendly Help.—The postponed meeting of the Friendly Help Association will be held this morning at the association's rooms in the city market.

Minister for Atlin.—At a meeting of the special conference missionary committee of the Methodist church to be held at Vancouver to-day, steps will be taken to send a minister to the Atlin district.

Death of Mrs. Jackson.—Mrs. L. E. Jackson, a native of New York, aged 68 years, died on Sunday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. Wolfe, 54 Humboldt street. Mr. Wolfe left last evening for San Francisco with the remains.

Graves-Courtney.—Rev. Mr. Barraclough on Sunday morning united in marriage at the residence of Mr. J. F. Chandler, Lake district, Mr. H. W. Graves, of H. M. customs, this city, and Mrs. M. G. Courtney.

Concert and Dance.—At the A. O. U. W. hall on Thursday evening the Sons and Daughters of St. George will give a concert and dance. The arrangements are in good hands and the affair should prove a decided success.

New Buildings.—It has not yet been definitely decided whether the building which is to be built to replace that portion of the Heathorn block nearest the old post post office will be of two or three stories. Mr. J. G. Tiarks, the architect, is awaiting instructions from the owner, Mr. Smeaton. It is understood that plans are also being prepared for a building to replace the other portion of the block.

Entertained the Children.—At the Cathedral school last evening the children of Christ Church Sunday school, with their parents and friends, were entertained by Mr. H. Wallis, of H. M. S. Icander, with a most interesting lantern entertainment. The pictures were very good, while those dealing with the ships of Her Majesty's navy were greatly appreciated. Mr. Laing, of the Collegiate college, presided, and at the close proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Wallis for his kindness in giving the scholars such a pleasant evening.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet. *

Women as well as men admire a beautiful complexion. At this season the skin is liable to be affected by the inclement weather. For that disagreeable roughness or soreness, as well as a protective from the elements, we have a preparation which meets all requirements. It is quite free from greasiness or stickiness, and imparts to the skin a delightful velvety softness. An excellent application after shaving. Its name is

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AN OFFICER'S WARNING.

Lieut.-Col. Peters Draws Attention to An Omission Respecting Issuance Accoutrements.

In a district order just issued, Lieut.-Col. Peters, commanding District No. 11, says:

"It has been noticed at the half-yearly inspection just completed that such articles as haversacks and ball bags or pouches are frequently issued without any receipt or signature from the men receiving them, consequently only a few were presented for inspection and no record produced to show where the missing ones were. This is far from being good interior economy.

"The D. O. C. will be most particular in this respect in future, and at the annual inspection in April all such articles not produced must be accounted for on the books and signed for by those receiving the same."

Lieut.-Col. Gregory, commanding the First battalion, has issued the following order: "The battalion will parade at the Drill hall on Thursday evening, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, for battalion drill. Staff and band excused. Dress—drill order."

U. S. PATENT REPORT.

Three British Columbians in the List Just to Hand.

According to the patent office report of Messrs. Trethewey & Brittain for the week ending January 31, 1899, 417 patents were issued by the United States patent office to citizens of that country; 1 to Austria-Hungary; 1 to Belgium; 7 to Canada; 27 to Great Britain; 14 to Germany; 1 to Mexico; 1 to New South Wales; 2 to South Australia; 2 to Switzerland; and 1 to the West Indies.

There were 213 assignments recorded that week, showing that over 50 per cent. of the patents taken out were sold in part or complete.

British Columbians who obtained patents that week were as follows: John A. Shearer, of Langley, folding tub or similar vessel; and John Kellington and D. J. Munn, of Terra Nova and New Westminster, respectively, machine for wiping cans.

Again Adjourned.—The hearing of the charge of obtaining money under false pretences laid by R. W. Holmes against Richard Wrathal was yesterday adjourned by Magistrate Hall until Wednesday afternoon. The accused is out on bail.

Yesterday's Funerals—There was quite a large attendance of friends at the funeral of the late Arthur V. Lely, which took place yesterday afternoon from Hayward's undertaking parlors. Rev. Canon Paddon conducted services at the graveside, and the pall-bearers were: Messrs. C. E. Jones, J. C. Voss, C. Ransford, F. H. Parker, A. C. James and C. F. Venosta. At the same hour there occurred the funeral of the late H. M. Fox. Rev. Dr. Wilson officiated, and the pall-bearers were: Messrs. F. Portesus, J. Ratcliffe, G. Gosnell, G. A. Shade, J. Wilson and Capt. Folger.

Music in Schools.—For some weeks South Park school has been introducing the tonic sol-fa system of teaching singing. Saturday afternoon lessons to teachers and children have been voluntarily given by Mr. Wm. Greig. A concert will be given on Friday evening next in the assembly room of the school, for the object of acquiring music to put into the hands of the children who are taking up this method of singing. The concert will be good, and it is hoped that those interested in this progressive work will make a point of attending.

Long Submerged.—On the steamer Willapa, which arrived from the North yesterday, Superintendent Hussey of the provincial police received a satchel containing $1,107, which had been under water for six months. In July last Mr. H. D. Townsend, who was up the Bella Coola river buying furs for Mr. M. Guttman, of this city, entrusted his satchel, containing the money, to Messrs. Morrison and McDonald to bring down the river. Their boat was upset and the satchel lost. A short time ago an Indian found the valise and handed it over to the authorities. He received a reward of $200, and Mr. Clayton, who rendered valuable assistance, received $50.

YOUR BEST INTERESTS.

Will be served by making sure of health. It will be a loss of time and money to be stricken with serious illness. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and purify your blood. In this way all germs of disease will be expelled, sickness and suffering will be avoided, and your health will be preserved. Isn't this a wise course?

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Price 25 cents.

Saves Wagons and Horse Flesh.

A lubricant that is both slippery and durable is mica, and the axle grease made from mica, and named Mica Axle Grease, has been found to work better and wear longer than any other axle grease on the market. It does not run in hot weather nor gum in cold weather, and being a mineral substance of peculiar toughness it is extremely durable. The use of axle grease should never be neglected, partly to save wear and tear on the wagon, but principally to save horse flesh, and in buying it it pays to buy the best.

The New York S. P. C. A. last year investigated 50,271 cases of cruelty. The president in his annual report spoke warmly of the co-operation of private citizens in the general work of the society.

AN UNUSUAL OFFER.

If you are at all sceptical about trying Griffiths' Menthol Liniment, your druggist will sell it with the understanding that if not entirely satisfactory your money back. Use it for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, muscular soreness and all forms of swelling and inflammation. All druggists, 25 cts.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

School Teacher's Disfranchisement Struck Out of Bill by the Attorney-General.

Opposition Protest Against Depriving Public Servants of the Rights of Citizenship.

MONDAY, February 13.

Anticipations were fully realized with respect to the debate upon the Provincial Elections bill, the fundamental principle of which is the disfranchisement of the civil service, proving one of the most animated and interesting of the present session. It opened ere the house had been sitting half an hour this afternoon, and was still in progress when the hands of the clock indicated six, the usual hour of adjournment, Mr. Helmcken then having the floor. At the outset of the debate Attorney-General Martin gave the character of the bill quite a different complexion from that self-indicated by the measure, stating that it had not been his intention, nor that of the government party, to make its provisions apply to the school teachers of the province. That it did so was purely and entirely his fault in supervising the drafting of the measure, and this fault he would take steps to remedy as soon as the committee stage was reached.

The estimates were not laid on the table as had been promised several days ago, but two very important government bills were distributed during the sitting, and the registrar's announcement of the election of W. C. Wells for North East Kootenay was read and entered on the house journals in the customary way. There has been some delay in Mr. Wells' arrival in the Capital, but he has telegraphed that he will take his seat at the first opportunity, although proceedings have been initiated in the courts to void his election. The grounds stated are that the returning officer did not himself reach the place of nomination until the expiry of time; that his deputy refused to accept the nomination of Thomas Forrest, of Donald, when it was legally tendered; and that he, when he did arrive, also refused the nomination of Mr. Forrest, without looking at the papers presented him, under the misapprehension that he himself was proposed as the candidate.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock and prayers were read by Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

A PETITION.

Mr. Munroe presented a petition from ratepayers of the municipality of Langley, asking relief from their financial complications, which petition was read and received.

REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. Higgins presented a report from the private bills committee, transmitting to the house the bill for the incorporation of the Atlin Southern Railway Company. This report was adopted.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Prentice presented the first report of the public accounts committee, which was read as follows:

"That the overdraft at the Bank of British Columbia on February 12, 1899, was $784,171.25. Prior to November 30, interest on $600,000 was chargeable at 4 per cent., this being the limit of the overdraft to November 17 when a further amount of $200,000 was arranged for at 3½ per cent. On November 30 a new arrangement was made with the bank whereby interest was reduced to 3 per cent. on the entire overdraft."

NEW MEASURES.

Mr. Cotton introduced a bill respecting trades and other licenses, and Mr. Deane a bill to amend the Municipal Clauses act, each of these measures being read a first time and set for second reading at the next sitting of the house.

A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

Mr. Higgins moved, seconded by Mr. Prentice, that a select committee be appointed to "consist of Messrs. Prentice, A. W. Smith, Macpherson, Helmcken and the mover, to visit the Victoria gaol, juvenile reformatory, Victoria, and Refuge Home, Victoria, to enquire into the working of these institutions, with power to send for persons and papers and take evidence, and report the result of their enquiries to this house."

In explanation the junior member for Esquimalt said that the Victoria gaol and the reformatory were both government institutions, whereas the Refuge Home, while not coming under this heading, had received a very considerable donation last year from the government, and was therefore open to the enquiry proposed. It was supposed to be an undenominational institution or it could not receive assistance from the province.

The resolution was agreed to.

FINALLY DISPOSED OF.

The reports from the house committee on the following bills were then adopted, and the measures named passed their third and final readings:

Real Property bill—Attorney-General.

Steam Boilers Inspection bill—Chief Commissioner.

Execution bill—Attorney-General.

Judgments bill—Attorney-General.

Absconding Debtors bill. — Attorney-General.

Land Registry bill—Attorney-General.

Department of Mines bill— Finance Minister.

Department of Lands and Works bill —Chief Commissioner.

THE ORDER DISCHARGED.

Hon. Mr. Cotton asked that the order for committee on the Succession Duty bill be discharged. He gave no explanation, and the order was disposed of in accordance with his request.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS BILL.

In moving the second reading of the Provincial Elections bill, the Attorney-General said he thought that some slight explanation might be due to the house. The amendments proposed to the existing law—or nearly all, perhaps with the exception of one—were of rather technical nature. There were for example, provisions for making the compilation of the voters' list more definite. Heretofore a revision once a year had been provided for it was now intended to make the revision semi-annual, while authority was proposed to be given the Lieut.-Governor-in-council to arrange for altogether new lists in the cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo. By way of illustratioin, there appeared almost six thousand voters on the list for Victoria City, while at a recent election only something like 3,000 votes were cast all told, indicating that a remarkably large proportion of the voters named on the list had no right to appear upon it, having either died or left the city. It might with reason be asked why, if a new list were desirable in the city, it should not be equally necessary and desirable in the country. Admitting that it was equally desirable, there were in the cities greater facilities for disseminating informatioin quickly, and it would be difficult to get the residents of the district to enter their names on a new roll, especially as there was no election at hand. In any event the rural lists did not appear so full of faults as the city lists, and the new lists for the four cities it was thought would meet the present necessities of the situation. When the bill now offered for second reading, became law, the old lists in the cities would be absolutely done away with, and it was imperative for one and all to register if they wished their names upon the lists. They would have ample opportunity for doing so, and would have only themselves to blame if they found themselves missing from the new list.

There was another provision in the bill that was new—that portion providing for the opening of the poll in cities at 9 instead of 8 and its closing at 7:30. The reason for this change was the convenience of the workingman, who at present found it very difficult some times to get to the polls, through being obliged to steal the time required for castsing his vote from his allowance of the noon hour. A crowd at the polling booth was thereby created, and very often the workingman after waiting for some time, was obliged after all to return to work without opportunity to cast his vote. This provision of the bill applied only to the cities, for there only the necessity was found—the hours for voting in the country districts remained the same. Still another provision was made by which great inconvenience and loss of time would be obviated in the cities, each ballot box being counted by the person in charge of it, and there being separate ballot boxes for the several polling divisions. Provision was also made for clearing up the uncertainties existing under the present act with respect to the presentation of election petitions, the law in this respect—according to the Attorney-General's reading—being "a most obscure piece of bungling." To make the matter clear and workable, it was provided that the general practice of the Supreme court should apply and be followed, except where specially provided for case arose, these being explicitly dealt with in the bill. Then again, as indicated several days ago, the direction of the provinical elections was taken out of the hands of the registrar of the Supreme court, whose duties were in no way identified with such work, and placed in the hands of the deputy provincial secretary, as in all other of the provinces. Section 35 aimed to make the law general that no election petition should be tried during a session of parliament, this, too, being parallel to the law of other provinces, the Dominion of Canada, and the Imperial House of Commons. Had the former governments of British Columbia done their duty there would have been such a necessary measure on the statute books years ago, and no necessity would have arisen for the special legislation of the early part of the present session, to which so great objection had been raised, and which in reality had for its sole purpose, whatever might be said to the contrary, the assurance of representation during this present session, to East Lillooet and North Yale. (Opposition expressions of dissent.)

Another proposition contained in the bill had for its object the correction of yet another astounding omission in past legislation—there being no provision at the present time for a recount. Such a provision was found in the law of Canada, in that of Ontario, and even in that of much-despised Manitoba. It had been part of the general law in these provinces and in the Dominion ever since the ballot system had been introduced, and was most necessary and useful, obviating tedious and expensive proceedings, and greatly reducing the number of election appeals finding their way into the courts. Now, as to the most important change brought about by this proposed measure—the change upon which dispute would be most likely to arise, and which he had left for consideration last of all. This change was outlined in section 3 of the bill, which sought to exclude from participation in politics the regular members of the provincial civil service, the section in its entirety reading:

"No judge of the Supreme or County Court, no sheriff or deputy sheriff, no employee of the provincial government who is in receipt of salary of at least twenty-five dollars per month, no sailor, marine or soldier in the Imperial service, and no officer in the Imperial service on full pay shall be entitled to have his name placed upon the register of voters for any electoral district."

This was a question that had been much debated, pro and con, and on which the other provinces had divided in their expressions of opinion as indicated by their governing legislation. Some went even so far as to exclude from the exercise of the franchise the members of the Dominion as well as the Provincial civil service The question was largely identified with that of a permanent civil service, the principle of which was to allow appointees to retain their positions so long as their duties were properly performed, and they refrained from active participation in political warfare. It would be admitted, he thought, by every advocate of a permanent civil service policy, that civil servants must be prevented from active participation in election campaigns, and the object of section 3 of this measure was to accentuate this principle, it being contended that the best thing that could happen to a civil servant was to debar

(Continued on page 6.)

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AROUND THE HOTELS.

President Graves of the White Pass and Yukon Railway Company at the Driard.

So Far the Winter Has Been a Mild One in the Interior Cattle Districts.

Mr. S. H. Graves, president of the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company, who spent the winter in London arrived in the city on the steamer City of Seattle on Sunday morning, in company with Mr. George W. Mitchell, who is interested in the company, and registered at the Driard. Here Mr. Graves was seen by a representative of the Colonist yesterday. Without building any castles in the air, the president of a company which has gone into an undertaking which a few years ago would have been laughed at as being ridiculous, speaks very hopefully of the success of the project. Their great trouble, he said, had been to keep men at work. They had sent hundreds of laborers up but just as soon as they got into the way of the work they would leave. It was quite natural and he could not blame the men for going off after they had got enough money together to stake off claims. As high as their wages were the company could not hope to prevent men from going off to the gold fields. At present, however, they had more men at work then ever and the work was progressing very satisfactorily despite the weather. The company were not going to allow any obstacles to prevent them from carrying the project out. The first thing was to get to Bennett and when that point was reached the road would be carried on down the Yukon river to Fort Selkirk as the charter called for. Then the company had a bill pending before the local legislature to enable them to build a branch line from Log Cabin to Atlin and a bill would be introduced in the Dominion parliament to enable them to extend their line from the international boundary and for further powers. Said Mr. Graves: "We will have to go to the United States government," intimating that the head of the company had in view a railway that would tap all the mining districts in the Yukon valley, both above and below Dawson.

Mr. Graves was asked if it was the intention of the company to ask any assistance from the governiments to carrying out the scheme. He replied that they had not asked for any assistance for the main line, describing that as a commercial road, one built after the trade had been established. The branch lines which were built to develop a district, were described as development roads, and he considered that where a company undertook to develop a district they should be assisted.

As to the Atlin country, Mr. Graves said it was at present in a peculiar position, for it was difficult to say what the effect of the act prohibiting aliens to take up placer claims would be. It would certainly retard development for the first season, as it would prevent a large number of Americans, who had intended to go in from doing so. What the effect would be after the first season, remained to be seen, and consequently the company were taking a certain risk in building the line. The road would not, however, be a difficult one to build.

Mr. Graves will wait here for General Superintendent E. C. Hawkins, who is daily expected from the North.

At the Oriental is Mr. D. A. Stoddart, of Clinton, formerly member of the legislature for East Lillooet, who has a petition pending against the sitting member, Mr. J. D. Prentice. The winter has been a mild one so far as British Columbia's cattle districts are concerned, said Mr. Stoddart last evening, and there have been no losses; in fact very little feeding has as yet been done. Although there have in some years been heavy losses in March, the cattle are pretty safe for this season as they are in good conditioin.

Among the guests at the Dominion hotel is Mr. W. H. Higgins, who has a big contract for getting out some logs for the Chemainus mill. He is having built at the Albion Iron Works a very large engine which will be used to get the logs to the water.

Mr. Lake F. Ayson, a prominent New Zealand naturalist and scientist who has been appointed by the New Zealand government to study and report upon the different methods in use in Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, the United States and Canada, spent Sunday in Victoria, while waiting for the Aorangi to sail. From the observatioins which he has made Mr. Ayson greatly favors the American system and it will be this that the New Zealand government will no doubt decide on for the stocking of that country's fresh water lakes and rivers with marketable fish. Mr. Ayson considers that the fish hatcheries on the Fraser could be increased with comparatively little cost. He is taking with him 2,000,000 eggs of the white fish of the Great Lakes, half of which were presented to him by the United States fish commissioner and half by the Canadian fishery department. He has also had sent to New Zealand 30,000 of the ova of spring salmon and has arranged for shipments of such game as elk, geese and ducks. A few pair of each of the latter he had with him on the Aorangi.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Continued from Page Five.

him entirely from being brought into the turmoil of politics by depriving him of a vote. Those who had gone into the civil service with the intention of giving their best service to the country and making it their life work, would be the first to approve the principle enunciated by this measure; and on the other hand, they formed but a small proportion of the entire electorate, by whom the bill would certainly be favored. The proposition was simply this—that so long as a man drew his salary from the public, he had no right to concern himself about the politics of those placed over him as the representatives of his employers—the public.

The other change in the same section was based upon another principle altogether. It would be admitted by everyone having at heart the welfare of the country that the soldiers and sailors of the Imperial government who happened to be stationed here for a short time, or at Vancouver, or any port in the province, could know nothing about the province, its interests or its affairs, and therefore were not eligible to have a voice in saying to whose hands those affairs should be entrusted. It was for this reason that it was proposed in this bill to exclude them from voting, and the same argument applied in the case of officers of Her Majesty's service, who might perhaps be here for years it was true, but who were at all times subject to orders that would immediately take them away from the province and all its concerns. Looking at the subject matter of this bill from a purely party standpoint, and it would appear the very worst legislation that a government could present. The members of the civil service were chosen as a very general rule from among the supporters of the government under which the appointments were made, and would naturally support the government in power. The very worst that could happen to the present government from the civil service had therefore happened at the last general election, and as the government continued in power it was in the natural order of events that its power in the civil service vote would continually increase. This was a point which he merely mentioned; the fact was that the government was actuated solely by its desire to maintain in all its efficiency the principle of a permanent civil service, removed as far as possible from the arena of politics. It had been pointed out since the bill had been laid before the house that it disfranchised the school teachers. This was something that had never been contemplated by the government, the party or himself. He found on looking through the bill that the complaint was well founded, and when the measure passed into committee he would see that steps were taken to assure to the teachers the right of the franchise which it had never been contemplated to take from them. The error was one resting upon himself entirely, in his supervision of the drafting of the bill, and he would see that it was effectively remedied.

MR. TURNER was glad to hear the Attorney-General's explanation containing the assurance that the school teachers at least would be allowed to retain the right of citizenship, a chief cause of objection to the bill being thereby removed. The Attorney-General had devoted himself largely to details of the bill that were not of especial interest to either the house or the country, paying but little attention to the sting of the measure, which was found in the head—in that third section that had been left to the last, and then passed over with only the most superficial defence. The provision for a recount would not meet with any opposition. Indeed it might have been well had such a provision been earlier introduced, as in that event the honorable gentlemen opposite would have two members less sitting on their side than now. The Attorney-General had endeavored to make a point by saying that it was not as a step towards securing a party advantage that the government proposed to disfranchise the civil service, and had intimated that the constitution of the provincial civil service would ere long be so materially altered that it would consist almost altogether of supporters of the government. This could certainly be taken as nothing less than a not very delicate hint that the policy of decapitation was to be energetically pursued, and the places filled out of the office-seeking friends of the party. There was one thing about this proposed disfranchisement that appeared to him (Mr. Turner) incomprehensible—why was it that an employee of the government receiving a salary of $25 or less per month was adjudged worthy of the right of the franchise, while the man receiving $30 or $100 a month was deemed incapable of giving an honest vote? And why, if the government was so interested in preserving the principle underlying the maintenance of a permanent civil service, should they take the stand of separating the school teachers from the rest of the civil servants? There was serious inconsistency here which the Attorney-General would find it hard to explain. As to the broad principle of excluding the members of the civil service from exercising their right of the franchise, it was essentially in defiance of the spirit of the age, which in England, and in all other countries of advanced thought and enlightenment, was moving in the contrary direction, removing where possible every obstacle that stood in the way of enabling all branches of the civil service to participate in citizenship. In Great Britain long steps in this direction were now being taken, and the lessons to be found in the experience of other countries indicated this bill now presented to be a backward move instead of forward. He did not agree with the Attorney-General that the members of the civil service would hail with rejoicing this proposition to deprive them of the right of citizenship, especially as he could testify to the fact that they as a class were men of markedly superior intelligence, as much interested—and perhaps more interested—in the material advancement of the province than the Attorney-General himself. The remarks of the Attorney-General with respect to the exclusion of the Imperial service vote would lead the house to believe that the law had been to give the franchise to every soldier or sailor coming to Esquimalt in any of Her Majesty's ships. This was an entirely erroneous presentation of the case. There had at no time been any intention of doing this, and it was only the intelligent men of Her Majesty's expert artisan or officer class that, having become permanent residents, had applied for and exercised the right of the franchise. The junior member for Esquimalt, if he remembered right, was the one who had first introduced the provisions to enable these men to vote, but now, under the impression that they had voted against him, he was quite ready to pronounce them unworthy of the right of the franchise. But should they be deprived of citizenship for this reason? How about the Canadian service and Dominion affairs—were the officers and men directly concerned prevented from voting? Not at all. He did not wish to say or think that the honorable gentlemen opposite were antagonistic to Her Majesty's forces, although Victorians well knew the stand that that portion of the press aiming to represent them had taken on this subject. Victorians had not forgotten the contempt poured upon the soldiers of the Queen by the Times, and he hoped it was not the intention of the government or of any gentleman on the other side of the house to stand by the position taken by the paper in question. As so radical a change was proposed in this bill, and especially in view of the changed conditions presented since the Attorney-General had announced it to be incorrect as relating to the disfranchisement of the teachers, he thought it would be well if the Attorney-General would make the necessary corrections and present the bill as it was the intention of the government to stand by it, the debate being in the meanwhile adjourned. He moved in accordance with this suggestion that the debate be adjourned until the next sitting of the house.

Hon. Mr. Semlin, while he would have been glad to grant every courtesy to members of the other side, could not see that any argument had been adduced by the leader of the opposition, in justification of his motion. He therefore opposed the request for an adjournment of the debate at its present stage.

The motion was then put to the vote and negatived by 18 to 14—names not being recorded.

MR. McPHILLIPS, continuing the debate, commented upon the lamb-like innocence with which the Attorney-General had advanced this bill, assuring the house that it was for the purpose—and that purpose alone—of preserving the civil service of the province on a plane far removed from the contamination of politics. He himself saw quite another motive for the measure—a motive which was far from being in the best interest of the people. In regard to the exclusion from the right of voting of the judges of the Supreme and County courts and of sheriffs and their deputies, this was the law in Ontario and in Manitoba; it was also the law of Manitoba, but not that of Ontario, to exclude provincial employees in receipt of salaries of $300 and upwards. Precedent for this measure could not, therefore, be found in the law of the older province of Ontario. There was indeed no precedent of public policy established for the enactment of legislation such as this. It would have been a very different proposition if the Attorney-General had shown, or even endeavored to show, that the civil service of British Columbia had at any time manifested undue interest in politics or had exercised improperly the franchise that had been left in their hands. The fact that he had been unable to suggest such a thing was argument against his own proposition, for it showed that the right of citizenship had been exercised discreetly and in just the manner contemplated by those who in their wisdom allowed the servants of the province to retain their rights of the ballot. The motive which appeared clear to him in this piece of legislation was that the government suspected the members of the civil service of being antagonistic to their policy and methods. Even the secrecy of the ballot had perhaps not been sufficient to protect these men from having inquiry set on foot as to how they voted; and so desperate did the government look upon their position that they had determined to kill this vote at least as quickly as possible—this was the motive sticking out of the whole measure in so far as the civil service was concerned. In Ontario the framers of the statute had been careful to specifically exclude those whom it was deemed expedient to exclude from voting, and in regard to which cause might be shown—nowhere was there such wholesale disfranchisement as here proposed; even the clerks in the government offices who never came in contact with the public in any way were to have their citizenship destroyed. There was, he maintained, no precedent for such sweeping legislation—outside of the province of Manitoba, so often held up by the Attorney-General as an object lesson and pattern for British Columbia. British Columbia herself had a history extending over half a century, and he did not for his own part see the necessity for accepting the legislation of the younger and essentially dissimilar province of Manitoba as a copy, simply because it had been the former home of the Attorney-General, and he had been favored with considerable political distinction during his residence there. Besides working an injustice to the members of the civil service, this bill offered gratuitous insult to the forces of the Queen—the bulwarks and glory of our country—whose members the Attorney-General of British Columbia with his followers aimed to put on the scale with the degraded Chinaman or the ignorant Indian—

Mr. J. M. Martin (interjecting)—Or judges of the Supreme Court.

Mr. McPhillips replied that the proposition here was a very different one, the smartness of the rejoinder not having sound sense to support it. It had never been intended to single these men of the service out for special qualification as voters. They only became entitled to exercise the franchise when they, as any others, took up their residence; and they were required to take the same declaration as any other voter. Then why were they not quite as much entitled to the exercise of the franchise? No argument whatever had been advanced to justify the position taken by the Attorney-General—he had merely spoken to deceive the house and the people, leading them to believe that these men of Her Majesty's forces were in some special manner allowed to vote, whereas the fact was that they only became voters when they became citizens as anyone else. Here again was seen the same underlying motive for the bill—motive sufficient to induce the Attorney-General of British Columbia to offer gratuitous insult to the defenders of our Queen and country. The motive beneath the bill, second reading of which was now asked, was one which did not deserve the cloak of "public policy" which it had been attempted to give it, and any honorable member who failed to express his dissent from the proposition involved, would in his opinion be failing in the exercise of his duty, and unworthy of the responsibility cast upon him by the people he had been chosen to represent.

MR. NEILL had understood the member for Victoria City to say that the members of the government side, all things being determined in caucus, spoke when legislation came before the house only for amusement. For his part he would have liked to know if members of the opposition spoke only for amusement. If this were the case, he could only tell the junior member for Victoria that he derived no amusement from his speeches—only pitiful sorrow. Continuing, he accused Mr. McPhillips of ignorance of his subject, condemned him for insinuating base motives to the members opposite, and for himself, denied the insinuation or accusation. The member for Alberni then proceeded to eulogize the secret ballot, and declared that all the members of the now opposition had voted against it—

"Order," called out the senior member for Victoria (Mr. Helmcken)—"I voted for it."

"With one exception, I was about to say," proceeded Mr. Neill, who next argued that provincial constables not being at present entitled to vote, no hardship would result from the exclusion of Imperial soldiers or officers from the exercise of the franchise. Referring again to Mr. McPhillips eulogization of the rank and file, he declared that it made his chest swell as perhaps the only representative in the house of the rank and file to hear them so spoken of—

Here Mr. McPhillips interrupted, to observe that he too had had some connection with the service.

Mr. Neill was glad to hear this from the junior member for Victoria. He doubted very much, however, whether that honorable gentleman knew the difference between officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file; or between a brigade major and a sergeant-major. Even if the men were allowed to vote as the member for Victor desired, it was always in the power of an officer to instruct them not to go to the polls. As for Mr. McPhillips' positively melting remarks as to the exiled soldiers far away from home, and the consolation that the right of the ballot afforded, it would be remembered that at home the soldier or the sailor was not a voter by any means.

This Mr. McPhillips briefly denied; in the Old Country it was quite competent for a soldier or a sailor to qualify as a householder or in numerous other ways establishing citizenship.

MR. EBERTS, touching in his opening remarks upon the fact that the Attorney-General had once more seen fit to belittle and deride the laws of British Columbia, thought it should be cause for great rejoicing among the people of the province to know that a man of eminence had at last come among them, who was not only capable of laying down for them a perfect code of law, but who who would make that code a code Napoleon. This newly arrived wise man, who found nothing good in the laws of British Columbia, might indeed be himself referred to as something of a Napoleon, for he certainly had assumed the role of the dictator in his manner of pronouncing the late of the legislation of the country, and in his manner of ruling the house. It was not pleasant, however, to hear the English laws, from which the laws of all other parts of the Empire and indeed the English speaking world were drawn constantly referred to in expressions of contempt, and for his own part he held that it was nonsense to hold the views expressed by the Attorney-General in this regard. The conditions prevailing in England were not so essentially dissimilar from those in British Columbia; the people in England were not so much unlike the people of British Columbia that election laws prevailing in the Old Country could not in many respects govern similar legislation here. The laws of British Columbia as a whole, he claimed, had worked well heretofore, and admitting that changes must sometimes be made as their necessity and contingencies arose this did not mean that they should be constantly changed for the mere purpose of changing them. Hon. Mr. Martin had referred to the deplorable state of the election law. That law had been good enough for the past thirty or forty years; it had worked uniformly to the satisfaction of the electorate. At the last general election, however, all kinds of tricks known to the professional politician were resorted to with the object of defeating the voice of the electorate. He had himself been twice elected without so much as the suggestion of any charge being made against him, and it was only when this importation had ben made from Manitoba that such means had been resorted to. If these methods were to prevail it was perhaps well that the election law should be simplified so that all could understand it more readily. He was glad that the Attorney-General had taken the sting out of this bill in a measure at least by saying that it was not intended to have it apply to school teachers—

Hon. Mr. Martin interrupted to say it had not been taken out—it had never been in.

Mr. Eberts—I quite understand you; but it certainly was in the bill as it was laid before us. Was it not in it last Friday, and until the press throughout the province raised such an outcry that the Attorney-General could plainly see the feeling of the country regarding it?

Hon. Mr. Martin—What more can I say? I have solemnly protested to the honorable gentlemen opposite that this error in the bill was solely and entirely my fault, arising through my carelessness in looking after the drafting of the bill. Neither the government nor myself at any time had any intention to disfranchise the teachers. Cannot the gentlemen opposite take my solemn protestation of this? I will take my affidavit to it if they so desire.

Mr. Eberts accepted the statement of the Attorney-General, but pointed out to that gentleman that members of the house could not know this by intuition, and their opinions of the bill had therefore been formed upon the measure as it came before them. As for the proposition to disfranchise the civil service, he certainly regretted to see so intelligent and honorable a body of men deprived of their rights as citizens. He had never asked any employee of the government how he was going to vote; nor, did he think, had any of his colleagues—

Hon. Mr. Semlin—But did you ask them to vote?

Mr. Eberts replied emphatically in the negative, and asked the Premier to accept his denial in this regard as fairly and squarely as he did the explanation of the Attorney-General.

"I will do so with pleasure," said Hon. Mr. Semlin.

Mr. Eberts, continuing, pointed out for the benefit of the member for Alberni that constables were excepted from voting, as they had an important duty to perform in keeping order at elections and enforcing the general law on such occasions. He also pointed out to the same member that he was distinctly wrong in his assertion that the ballot law was opposed by members of the late government, when as a matter of fact it had been voted for by all on both sides of the house. As to the declaration of the Attorney-General that if British Columbia had had a law such as Ontario possessed providing for the non-trial of election petitions during the session of the house, no such bill as Deane-Prentice measure would have been a necessity. This proposition was radically wrong, for the Ontario statute made it specific that the persons dealt with were only those "who were duly qualified" to take their seats—and therein lay the whole difference. Even an American citizen or a Chinaman could have taken his seat under legislation such as had been passed this session, and he could not be removed during the continuance of the session.

"Are you ready for the question?" asked Mr. Speaker three times, the bell then sounding simultaneously with the rising of Mr. Pooley and Mr. Higgins.

Mr. Speaker declared that the question had been closed, but both members holding their ground, reconsidered his decision, and ruled that the debate might proceed. The junior member then gave way to the senior member, and the debate continued.

MR. POOLEY observed that there was but one section in this bill that was worthy of consideration, and one only. All else in the measure might be considered as matters of routine which the Attorney-General regards as necessary for the improvement of the statute law. That one section, providing for the disfranchisement of the civil service, appeared more far-reaching than perhaps any member recognized, for as the Dominion had adopted the Provincial voters' list for Dominion elections all these members of the provincial civil service, it appeared, would be debarred from having any voice in the government of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Martin interjected that there was a saving clause in the Dominion statute enabling the disfranchised provincial servants to vote upon making a declartion in form prescribed.

Mr. Pooley was glad to learn this. He had not had opportunity to give the matter close inspection, and although he realized that the bill had already been passed and disposed of in the government party caucus he thought it was a point that might appeal to the members opposite even yet. In regard to the proposal to disfranchise the Imperial forces who had for years been residents of the province, especially those who had taken up their homes in the neighborhood of Esquimalt, these gentlemen—and more particularly those identified with the work of the naval yard—had since 1871 been entitled to vote and in all the intervening years had exercised that right. It was useless for the Attorney-General, himself a new arrival in the province, to say that they had no interest in the province, and did not understand its affairs or appreciate the conditions under which it was being developed. The majority of these people were owners of their own homes; some of them had very considerable interests in the province. They were permanent residents, in every way identified with the progress and position of British Columbia. Was it right then to debar them from the exercise of the right of the franchise? The men of the service had been on the list for years. They had been on the city list when "C" battery had been stationed at Beacon hill. They were transferred to Esquimalt when the battery was removed to Work Point. Then came in the men of the R.M.A. and the R.E., than whom there were no two finer or more intelligent corps in the British service. The fact that they were in this service was proof in itself that they were men of superior intelligence and ability. And because they came to this province to play a very important part in its development as a part of the great British Empire it was proposed by this government of British Columbia to place them on the same plane as the Chinaman or the Jap or the ignorant Siwash! That was a fine form of consideration—a nice sort of respect to show to men who came here as the protectors of our homes and country—men whom no one could pronounce incapable of intelligently and conscientiously exercising the franchise. At the last election in Esquimalt both he and the member opposite (Mr. Higgins) had been candidates, and he might say that he had at no time asked any of these gentlemen of the service for his vote or so much as spoken to him on the subject. It was a disgrace, he reiterated, to bring in such a measure, the object to disfranchise such a body of men. This section was the only thing in the bill; but after hearing what hon. gentlemen had to say about it, and what unquestionably the country would say if opportunity were offered, he hoped to see the Attorney-General withdraw the bill. He could very well draw his pen through this third section, and it would infinitely increase the respect for him of the people of British Columbia.

Mr. Prentice here essayed several times to reply to Mr. Eberts in regard to the special bill by which he was permitted to take his seat in the house, but was ruled down by Mr. Speaker.

MAJOR-GEN. KINCHANT had very little to say. It was to the effect that soldiers did not vote in England as soldiers, but as householders and other similar qualifications. The soldiery of France was the only political soldiery of which he had knowledge.

MR. HIGGINS was next heard from. The member for South Victoria, he said, had in a display of mock heroics that would have done honor to Chinese New Year laid it to his credit that this measure had been brought in. If so, he was proud of having been so long a bone of contention in the house. He denied that Marines at Esquimalt voted until last year, and he denied also that he had been the first to introduce these men into the arena of provincial politics. As to this statement he courted the fullest investigation. When he now opposed the right being given these men to vote, he maintained that he was acting in perfect consistency with his former course; he had always opposed their names being placed on the list, and so, to give him justice, had the senior member for Esquimalt. To tell the truth about the matter, the Marine vote had only been brought in at the last election for the purpose of carrying Esquimalt for the late government, in the face of the general wish of the electorate, and for no other purpose. If he had not seen fit to cross to the other side of the house in the spring of 1898, such an admission of voters would never have taken place. He denied, as Mr. Pooley had, that he had ever asked a vote from the men of the service in the late campaign, and declined to discuss this bill from any other standpoint than this disfranchisement, which he considered a good thing and on which he would support the measure. It was possible that a clearer definition of officers on full pay might be made, and there were other improvements that could be perfected in committee, but as to the principle of the bill, it was altogether worthy of support.

MR. PRENTICE confined his remarks to clause 35 of the bill, and taking up a supposed antithetical case, proceeded to defend his position in detail from the time he first presented himself as a candidate until he took his seat in the house by virtue of the enabling bill. He presented a suppositious parallel for each stage in his case, repudiating the responsibility for its not having been disposed of ere the house met, and promised that the question of his qualification would be left for the courts to decide within two weeks of the rising of the house. The courts, he asserted, would pronounce in his favor, despite anything that Mr. Eberts, counsel for his opponent, Mr. Stoddart, might say to the contrary.

MR. DEANE described this piece of legislation as "like other bills—to correct the mistakes of past legislation." He declared that assertion instead of argument had been used against the measure by the members of the opposition, and expressed the belief that the members of the civil service would welcome the proposed disfranchisement. In his own district those members of the service who had been at all friendly with him prior to the late election had been told in so many words that unless they supported the government and worked for its return, they would be dismissed.

Mr. Turner rose to ask if he had heard the member aright? Did he say the late government had threatened with dismissal any civil servant who opposed the government in the late elections? If this was what he said, it was altogether incorrect.

Mr. Deane replied that it was not the government of which Mr. Turner had been the head, but friends of that government, who had made threats of dismissal. He declined to say who these friends were, or to furnish any particulars. As to the proposed disfranchisement of the Imperial forces, he quite approved of it, and thought it would be approved by the business men of the province. The proposed disfranchisement of the entire civil service he thought would be amply compensated for by the enfranchisement of the workingmen who by the extension of the polling hours in cities would be enabled to record their votes, as they had been unable to do heretofore. The provision for a recount met with his hearty approbation, as although it might have prevented him from sitting in the house at all, it would have saved both himself and his opponent considerable trouble and expense.

COL. BAKER objected to the Attorney-General casting discredit continually upon the past legislation of the province—legislation which had built it up to its present proud position as a factor of the Empire. He objected, too, to the utter absence of logic in this fundamental section 3 in the bill before the house. It in the first place enunciated the principle that the members of the civil service should not be entitled to vote—while the school teachers, the great bulk of the civil servants, were to be exempt! They were appointed by the trustee boards, it was quite true, but they were paid by the province, and they were at all times liable to dismissal by the province for cause. He was on the point of saying that the same rule applied to all departments of the civil service—that dismissal could only be made for cause—but remembered that the new government had introduced a new order of things in this respect. They were now dismissing for no cause whatever, and from what the Attorney-General had said, proposed to continue on this policy. The members of the civil service would compare for intelligence and every other attribute of qualification, with any body of men in the country, and he held that their disfranchisement was not just nor proper, nor in the interest of the country. Mr. Higgins had maintained that some of the Imperial force should be allowed to vote, while others should not—and here was inconsistency and absence of logic clared in his innocent way that it was clared in his innocent was that it was not to the advantage of the government to disfranchise the members of the civil service, as they were growing every day and would support the government naturally. Here again he had been inconsistent. In conclusion, the member for South East Kootenay denied that he had at any time, or that the late government had at any time, interfered in any way with any member of the civil service in the exercise of his citizenship—his privilege and his right, as that of every other subject of the British Empire.

MR. MUNRO denied that the bill before the house presented any contradictions, and was pained that unworthy motives should be imputed to the members of the government side by gentlemen opposite. It had been said that one part of this bill had been brought in because certain voters of Esquimalt district did not vote for Mr. Higgins at the last election. He now saw that the gentleman who made this assertion knew something about what they were talking about. He contended that in England no soldiers or sailors were allowed a vote as soldiers or sailors, and also that the late government had not asked any member of the civil service how he voted from the simple fact that if it was not known that he was a friend of the party he would never have got a place in the service. He denied too that the Attorney-General was in any way a Napoleon, and charged that he had been grievously misrepresented in connection with his position on the voting of the civil service.

MR. BOOTH held that the attitude of the government was very peculiar in this measure. In the first place the province paid good salaries for the purpose of getting the most intelligent men of the province in its civil service; then it was declared by this bill that these men should not exercise their admitted superior intelligence in choosing the directors of the country's affairs. There was a time when the civil service might perhaps have been rightly excluded from exercising the franchise, but that was when open voting prevailed, and all conditions were dissimilar to those now prevailing. He would go further, and say that in his opinion, with the secret ballot there need be no exceptions—he could see not the slightest argument against the judges of the land exercising their rights as citizens, with the ballot. Everyone who was qualified should have the right to cast his vote—

Mr. Turner—Hear, hear.

There was, he was sorry to say, Mr. Booth continued, one class in the province whom it might be well to deprive of the franchise—the class who were ever ready to trade upon their vote, and if these could be excluded there might be some reason for satisfaction. But it was the only class, and the Attorney-General in this bill said nothing concerning it. The whole point was that this government proposed to utilize the power of which it had become possessed not by the voice of the people, but by accident and a diversion of constitutional law which no member of the government was brave enough to attempt to defend, in order to keep in power as long as special legislation will enable them so to do. With respect to the courts of revision, in the past they had been kept absolutely fair, the collector of votes being a purely clerical officer, passing upon applications only, and not permitted to tamper with the lists at his pleasure, as it was now proposed he should. This permission alone opened the door to the widest kind of abuses, and deserved the severest censure of the house and the province. As to petitions and appeals, by the British Columbia system in vogue in the past the elections had in vogue in the past the electors had decided at the polls as to who should represent them in parliament, and no one thought of appealing against the expressed wish of the electorate. Now the practice of Manitoba had been introduced and the elections became a mere preliminary to the fight in the courts, by which it was to be determined who should sit—if the legislature did not take the decision of this matter upon itself. Such being the case, it was perhaps well that such a provision should be made as this clause of the bill, providing that there should be some interregum in the trial of election petitions, in which the legislature might meet. As to the provision for a recount, it was certainly worthy of approval—the principle of the entire bill was wrong, however, and this being the case the measure should not pass.

was apparent, however, that the Attorney-General did not desire to trust the ballot in the hands of the most intelligent members of the service. Regarding the statement of Mr. Deane, seconded and endorsed by the member for Chilliwack, Mr. Munro, that a member of the civil service under the old government had to vote in its favor or lost his official head, he spoke from personal experience of the broad-minded liberty given by the late government in matters of this nature. He saw nothing now to justify the sweeping away of the franchise which the members of the civil service had enjoyed for years, and which they had never yet shown an unfitness to possess.

(Continued on page 7.)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page Six.)

Disqualification of the soldiers of Her Majesty should, he thought, be qualified so as not to include those who made their homes here, and thus practically became citizens, and manifested their practical and intelligent interest in the country. The key-note of this piece of legislation was to his mind found in section 11, which pointed to the possibility of a general election before August next. The member for Chilliwack had referred to the Attorney-General in his capacity of a Napoleon—it was pertinent to the remarks in this connection to predict if the general election came off as foreshadowed in August next, the Attorney-General was at the present time very near his Waterloo.

MR. TISDALL favored section 3, as he did all things else tending in the direction of separating the civil service from active politics, and section 22 as a proposition of great benefit to all voters in the cities. With regard to the remarks of the silver-haired orator from Dewdney in connection with the Waterloo of the government, it had been said that they would find it at the meeting of the house; then it was to come before the session closed; now it was again postponed until August. For his own part, he thought the government was quite capable of running the four years out.

Mr. Kidd defended the proposed segregation of the civil service from politics, and Mr. Helmcken opposed the contemplated disfranchisements, the latter moving the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

Just before the adjournment, the certificate of the election of Mr. W.C. Wells for North East Kootenay was read by the clerk, and on motion ordered entered on the journals of the house.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. Higgins—To move for a select committee consisting of Messrs. Booth, Ralph Smith, Deane, Bryden and the mover to visit the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, to inquire into the working of that institution, with power to call for persons and documents, and to examine witnesses under oath, and to report to the house.

By Hon. Mr. Martin—To introduce a bill amending the Legal Professions act.

By Hon. Mr. Martin—To introduce a bill for the repeal of certain statutes granting aid to railways.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

The Attorney-General's bill dealing with liquor licenses provides for but two classes of licenses outside the limits of municipalities—wholesale and hotel. The grocer's license to deal in liquors by retail is thus terminated, and a death blow struck at such private clubs as that which for a time flourished at Steveston and other temperance towns throughout the province.

OTHER LICENSES.

The bill relating to traders' and other licenses, which Minister of Finance Cotton has now before the legislature, provides for the issue of licenses to a number of special businesses, all of which are prohibited except when licensed under penalty of $250, in all places within the province not under municipal direction and control. Here is the tariff of license charges: Each public billiard or pool table, $5 for every six months; each bowling alley or rifle gallery, $5 for every six months; every person keeping a dance house, $100 every six months; every person selling opium, except chemists and druggists, $250 every six months; every wholesale or wholesale and retail merchant or trader, $50 every six months; every retail trader or merchant, $5 for every six months; every person owning a pack train or more than six animals, etc., $5 every six months; less than six animals, $2.50; every livery stable, $10 months six months; every cattle drover, $50; every banker, $400 per year; each other place of business, $100 every year; every practising barrister or solicitor, $25 every six months; every conveyancer or land agent or both, $25 for every six months; every auctioneer, $50 every six months, with 1½ per cent. on all returns of sales, exclusive of sales of real estate; every persons occupying any crown lands, $2.50 for every month; every person other than a farmer selling by hawking or peddling, any fish, game or farm produce, $20 for every six months.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A CORRECTION.

Sir: Allow me to correct a statement appearing in the Colonist of the 12th instant, to the effect that $2.50 had been received towards the Protestant Orphanage from Mrs. Wm. Atkins, from "the Admiral's House Tax Refund." This is quite incorrect. I sent my usual yearly subscription of $2.50 on the 10th instant in the ordinary way to the hon. treasurer of the B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home, but it had nothing whatever to do with any "Admiral's House Tax Refund." I am, sir, yours, etc., MARTHA ATKINS,

Beach Cottage, 112 Dallas road.

FICTION IN THE JURY ROOM

Sir: I notice a statement in your issue of Sunday, the 12th instant, to the effect that certain of the jurors in the late Nichol trial "was induced to come to the side of the majority by the misstatement to the effect that a minister of the Crown was legally debarred from becoming a director in any joint stock company." Now, sir, from the fact that the jury consider their verdict behind locked and guarded doors, I take it that with what passed in the jury room the press and the general public have nothing whatever to do. However, in justice to the jury, I feel it my duty to state that the information you received is not in accordance with fact. Mr. Wilson, in his able address to the jury, distinctly stated that there was hardly a company in London that did not pay directors' fees, and the plaintiffs had been perfectly within their rights in accepting them. This statement was ratified and clearly and unmistakably driven home to the minds of the jury, for in summing up His Lordship the Chief Justice said: "The jury had to decide, not whether the action of the prosecutors was right, but whether the comments made by the accused upon that action was or was not within the law, and was or was not justified in the sense in which the law had been read to them." It must be intelligent to the mind of the most ordinary individual that the jury would not waste theirs and the time of the court discussing points of law which we were told most emphatically we had nothing at all to do with. FOREMAN.

THE BIBLE IN SPAIN.

Sir: Such is the title of a very interesting book in our public library, in which the author, George Borrow, relates the difficulties encountered in his attempt to circulate the Scriptures in that peninsula; and as it gives information so recently as 1840, is of special interest, inasmuch as the representation of the benighted condition of the nation at that time was but the forecast of the troubles which have since befallen that unhappy country.

Mr. Borrow experienced on the part of the people a willing readiness to purchase the New Testament with which he was copiously supplied, whereas other portions of the community showed much indifference, being apparently satisfied with what they got from the priest. He had already made extensive sales when orders were given for its discontinuance, and that future importations on arrival should be forfeited.

The work is admirably written, with descriptions of adventures equal in interest to any which befel Gil Blas, and which a country like Spain, in which travelling is largely by mules and donkeys, because of its bad roads, coupled with the miserable accommodation of the wayside inns, furnishes such favorable opportunities for adventures.

Mr. Borrow, in the discharge of his mission, arrived at a very inopportune time, the country being torn to pieces by the contentions of Don Carlos, and the suspicion prevailing as to who were his adherents, his passport being continually demanded, his every movement watched, his being suspected to be a spy, and on several occasions cast into prison on mere suspicion.

Lack of space prevents detail of particulars, but as a specimen of the manner in which the book is written, herewith subjoined is an extract from the work, showing the thoughts inspired in him on leaving Seville, when on his passage down the River Guadalquiver:

"When I awoke," he says, "it was near daybreak. I arose and looked towards the east, watching the gradual progress of dawn. First the dull light, then the streak, then the tinge, then the bright flush, till at last the golden disc of that orb which giveth day emerged from the abyss of immensity, and in a moment the whole prospect was covered with brightness and glory.

"Then the land smiled, the waters sparkled, the birds sang, and men arose from their resting places and rejoiced—for it was day—and the sun was gone forth on the errand of its Creator, the diffusion of light and gladness, and the dispelling of darkness and sorrow."

With a mind imbued with such vivid perceptions of the beautiful purity of sentiment and power of expression, the bright hopes and expectations evoked from missionary labors would to Mr. Borrow be one continued source of pleasure, rather than of so much self-imposed toil and trouble.

W. K. B.

USURPERS' SHAMELESS ACTS.

Sir:—When the present Government came into office it was to be expected that they would be an evolution in their methods; but from evolution we have got to revolution.

Now sir while admitting the necessity for certain changes, no sane man dreamt for a moment that we should have paraded before us such radical revolutionary actions as we have witnessed since July. The elections showed that if each member elected was true to his colors he ran and was elected under, we should have seen an equal number of Opposition and Government members, and according to parliamentary practice a vote of censure or no confidence on the address from the throne would have shown to the house the collective strength of both parties. But we have a peculiar combination. We have a lieutenant-governor who is not supposed to know the politics of any individual member. His province being merely to know that a representative of a certain name has been elected. But this gentleman, feeling his new position and wishing to do a good turn for his friends, takes upon himself the onus and discharged the ministers in office.

This is act No. 1. With the taking up of the seals of office by the Semlin party we witnessed acts such as never before seen, I believe, by any legislature. Knowing the precarious position they were in numerically, and intending by hook or crook to hold on to office, we saw two members legislated into seats, thereby depriving their respective constituencies of legal and rightful representation. This is ancient history to close observers of parliamentary affairs, but it has led up to a sequence of events never dreampt of by the most radical minded men.

Summary dismissal of members who had served their country well and who had grown old in the country's service was followed by dismissal of capable officials, men of merit, who, by reason of their lengthy experience, were most valuable servants to the country. Measures of a most arbitrary kind and contentious in their character have been passed, and by men who are appointed, not by the people, but by the wishes of a majority of the electors, but by a public servant, who first appoints the party to place and then they in turn legislate into seats men to hold them in office.

If this usurping party had only carried on the business of the country, passed the votes of supply and given us measures which would have increased our business and enabled us to look forward to having as good times as we have enjoyed the previous twelve months, everything would have been forgiven. But what have we got?

Every action of the Government has been taken with the specific purpose of enabling them to keep in power. Their measures have been for party catch-penny legislation, to curry favor with the ignorant voters in the province. Any, in fact all, of the acts passed have only one object, and that is to strengthen them as a political party. A strength they can never get at the polls.

This last act to disfranchise the men belonging to the Imperial service is of the most cowardly nature, pernicious in the extreme, but only to be expected from a man of such annexationist views of the attorney-general. But here is the reason, Mr. Editor. Previous to the election in Esquimalt, your contemporary, the Times, made a most disgraceful attack on the men of H. M. army and navy forces. These en who are our protectors, who face the raging sea and travel to all parts of the world to protect our rights and fight to maintain our liberties on foreign shores and burning sands. These men, or the men composing our dual service, were described as bloody butchers, carrying on work that slaughterhouse employees would envy.

Well, sir, as you are aware, Esquimalt has many men who are of the most intelligent branches in the army who dwell in different parts of the district, and these men naturally refused to back up or at least support a man who was prepared to league himself with a party of which this paper was the mouthpiece. Knowing that the men of Esquimalt would not miss the opportunity to give vent to their opinions at the polls, our Martin Government proposes to disfranchist them, so that should the pure Mr. Higgins (who once led to the house of parliament a mob who thought their liberties were being tampered with) be appointed as minister of mines, and have to stand for election in this district, it will, in the opinion of the Martin Government, give him a reasonable chance to be re-elected.

This is the case. Disfranchise our opponents is the cry. Party before country. But the days of cowboy legislation and prairie practices will soon be past. The day of fair play is close at hand. The people are waiting for the chance.

W. H. P.

Those who still believe that bad luck attends the number thirteen will find their faith increased by the story of a passenger on the steamer Mohegan, which was lost at sea some time ago. Just before sailing he wrote to a friend: "I am not superstitious, but if there is any luck about the number thirteen I ought to get it on this journey, as I have taken No. 13 cabin and paid £13 for it." He lost his life. His body was the thirteenth identified, and the news was published in London on the 13th of the month.

Hibbler—Does your wife help you in your work? Scribbler—Yes, indeed! She goes out calling on her friends while I am writing.

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

She had ben chiding him, and began her peroration by saying: "As far back as I can remember, you——" "Oh, hold on," he interrupted; "let's stick to the nineteenth century, anyway." The lawyers are now trying to get the mater patched up without carrying it into the courts.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieves all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

GYPSWYK

17 Moss Street, Victoria, B. C.

Boarding and day school for girls. Kindergarten. Primary classes for young children.

Conducted by Miss Green and Miss Dawson.

Commencing March 1st.

Terms on Application.

Money to Loan....

...On Improved Real Estate Secured by First Mortgage.

SWINERTON & ODDY,

106 Gov't St. Victoria.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Municipal Bye-Election, 1899.

Public notice is hereby given to the electors of the Central Ward of the City of Victoria that I require the presence of the said electors at the City Hall, in the aforesaid city, on Thursday, the 16th day of February, 1899, from 12 (noon) to 2 p.m., for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the Municipal Council as an alderman.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. of the day of the nomination, and in event of a poll being necessary such poll shall be opened on Monday, the 20th day of February, 1899, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., in the manner following:

For the office of alderman for the Central Ward, at room 11 of the Public Market building, Cormorant street, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and to govern himself accordingly.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as alderman of the City of Victoria shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, and are not disqualified under any law, and have been for the six months next proceeding the day of nomination the registered owner in the Land Registry Office of Land or Real Property in the City of Victoria of the assessed value on the last Municipal Assessment Roll of five hundred dollars, or more, over and above any registered incumberance or charge, and who are otherwise duly qualified as Municipal voters.

Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, the 8th day of February, 1899. WM. W. NORTHCOTT,

Returning Officer.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I am a candidate for the vacant seat in the City Council. I shall not make a personal canvass, and only make on promise—that if you elect me I will endeavor to promote your interests and the interests of Victoria in general to the best of my ability.

Yours Respectfully,
WM. T. HARDAKER.

To the Electors of Central Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

In consequence of Mr. Phillips resigning his seat at the Aldermanic Board, you are again called upon to elect a representative for Central Ward. Having had the honor of being your representative last year, I again offer myself as a candidate, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence in my behalf. Respectfully yours,

PETER C. MACGREGOR.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL WARD

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

A vacancy having occurred on the Aldermanic Board in Centre Ward, I beg to offer myself as a candidate at the forthcoming election. I had the honor of serving you for one term in the Municipal Council and trust that my record during my term of office is such that it warrants a renewal of your confidence. Respectfully soliciting your votes and influence, I remain, ladies and gentlemen, your obedient servant, MOSES M'GREGOR.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL WARD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I beg to offer myself as a candidate for the vacant seat in the city council. I am in favor of as progressive a policy in Municipal matters as due economy will permit. I am opposed to the dismissal of corporation officials without proper cause shown, and doubt the expedience of the city, when in litigation, depriving itself of its most material witnesses.

If you think fit to elect me, I will endeavor to promote your interests and the public welfare to the best of my ability.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. W. BRIDGMAN.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners at Victoria, B. C., for a transfer of the retail liquor license at the premises known as the North Pacific saloon, situate at the corner of Yates and Wharf streets, in the city of Victoria, to C. R. Lawson.

D. DALE.

Victoria, B. C., December 15, 1898.

I hereby give notice that I will at the next meeting of the License Commissioners for the city of Victoria, B. C., apply for a transfer of the license to sell wines, spirits and liquors by retail, now held by me for the Jubilee saloon, No. 49 Johnson street, Victoria, to John McPherson and Hugh Simpson, of the said city of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., January 16th, 1899. JOSEPH BALL.

Witness: David Leeming (clerk to E. M. Johnson), Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Hon. Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license held by me to sell wines and liquors by retail at the Clarence hotel, situate corner Yates and Douglas streets, to James Adam and John Skinner, both of the said City of Victoria. A. R. McDONALD. January 11, 1899. 120

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners at Victoria, B. C., for a transfer of the retail liquor license at the premises known as the Germania saloon, situate at the corner of Johnson and Government streets, in the city of Victoria, to William Thiemsen.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 21, 1899.
E. G. WALKER.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license to sell wines, spirits and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the "Adelphi" saloon, situate at the corner of Government and Yates streets, Victoria, from myself to Henry Harris.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1899.
F. W. STUBBS.

To the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria:

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a licensing court for a transfer to Joseph T. Pearce of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situated on the corner of Johnson street and Waddington alley Victoria city, known as the California hotel.

Dated this fifth day of February, 1899.
WALTER MARTIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners at Victoria, B. C., for a transfer of the retail liquor license at the premises known as the Dawson hotel, situated in 67 Yates street, Victoria, B. C., to E. Davis.

(Signed) F. J. Dawley.

Victoria, B. C., February 7, 1899.

TAKE NOTICE that I shall at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for the City of Victoria apply for transfer of my interest in the above license to M. White.

February 9, 1899. E. DAVIS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company, with all necessary and usual powers, for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from a point between Ashcroft and Kamloops on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia, thence in a northerly direction to Quesnelle Forks or other point on the Quesnelle river in the District of Cariboo, thence in a northwesterly direction, crossing the Fraser river, along or following approximately the general route of the Telegraph Trail to a point on or near the Nechareca river, thence in a northwesterly direction along or following the general route of the said Telegraph Trail to a point at or near Hazelton at the Forks of the Skeena river (with power to vary the said location from said point on or near the Nechareca river, by crossing the Nechareca river and following the general route of the Stuart river to a point on or near Stuart Lake, thence westerly to a point on said Telegraph Trail, and thence following the same to Hazelton aforesaid; or, alternatively, a line of railway from said point between Ashcroft and Kamloops on the Canadian Pacific railway, thence running in a northerly direction to a point at or near Barkerville, in the District of Cariboo, thence northwesterly by way of Willow river and Bear river, crossing the Fraser river, and thence along or following approximately the general route of the Telegraph Trail, or by other shorter or more convenient route, to a point at or near Hazelton at the forks of the Skeena river; also with power to receive from any government, corporation, or persons, grants of land or money or other assets in aid of the construction of the undertaking; to acquire or construct, and to operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the route of said railway or connecting therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes, and to collect tolls therefor; to construct, acquire, maintain and operate tramways, vessels, wharves, warehouses, docks and other works, and to conduct the business of carriers of passengers and goods by water, and of warehousemen generally; to erect and manage electrical works for the use and transmission of electrical power, and acquire and make use of natural and other water powers for such purposes; to enter into traffic and other arrangements with other railway and transportation companies; to issue preference stock and bonds; and with such other powers, rights and privileges as may be necessary or incidental to the working or for the purposes of the undertaking.

LEWIS & SMELLIE,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated at Ottawa this 24th day of December, 1898.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

NO. 1 SPRAY!

Now is the time to spray your Fruit Trees, while dormant, if you wish to secure a good crop of fruit next summer.

Manufactured (as directed by R. M. Palmer, Government Inspector,) by

W. J. PENDRAY

B. C. SOAP WORKS.

Land Registry Act.

In the matter of an application for a Duplicate of a Certificate of Title to Part of Lot Four Hundred and Twenty-three (423), Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Part of Lot Four Hundred and Twenty-three, Victoria City, issued to Thomas Geiger, Joseph Wriglesworth and Emingildo Grancini on the 11th October, 1876, and numbered 1708a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 26th January, 1899.

ATLIN MINES

RELIABLE

INFORMATION

Can be had by applying to

RANT & JONES

Notaries Public, Mining Brokers and General Agents

ATLIN, B. C

TO ARCHITECTS

Competitive Plans, with Specifications,

will be received up to 3 p.m., on Monday, February 13th, next, for a proposed new fire hall, to be built on the corner of Yates and Camosan streets, for the corporation of the city of Victoria, in accordance with rules, etc., which may be seen at the office of the undersigned to whom also the plans and specifications must be addressed.

The cost of the building is not to exceed $3,200.

Premium for the first set $75 and for the second set $25.

Wm. W. NORTHCOTT,
Building Inspector.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26th, 1899

JEWELRY

Watches, Clocks and Silverware

Can be bought at Stoddart's at prices (considering quality) quite as cheap as the Eastern houses advertise their goods. The customer in buying here will save freight, and if the goods are found not satisfactory can obtain an exchange easier than sending goods back to Toronto, etc.

FEW OF OUR PRICES

Waltham Watches from	$ 5.00
Elgin Watches from	5.00
In Solid Silver Cases	6.00
Gents' Solid Gold Watches from	35.00
Ladies' Solid Gold Watches from	18.00
JEWELRY AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS.	
Diamonds set in Solid Gold Scarf Pins from	2.00
Solid Gold Rings from	1.00
The Handsomest Lady's Gold Ring ever sold for	2.00

STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE

68-68½ YATES STREET.

Cash purchaser of Nugget Gold to any amount.

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FROM

Harrison Hot Springs

PER

THORPE & CO., LTD.

Sole Agents.

VICTORIA, - - VANCOUVER
NELSON.
Box 175 - - Tel. 435.

W. F. BEST

ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

(Heidelberg and Leipzig.)

Late official analyst for the province of New Brunswick. Assays and analyses of ores, minerals, fertilizers, waters, drugs, liquors, foods, etc. Office, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B.C.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

J. V. PERKS, - - - Proprietor.

Free bus meets all trains; refurnished and redecorated throughout; well-lighted sample rooms.

Headquarters for mining men. Hourly street car service to and from station. Rates, $2 per day.

B.C. YEAR BOOK, 1897

By R. E. GOSNELL

Cloth.....$1 50 per copy

Paper Cover.. 1 00 per copy

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

This book contains very complete historical, political, statistical, agricultural, mining and general information of British Columbia. Profusely illustrated.

THE COLONIST P. & P. CO., LTD.

VICTORIA, B.C.

CREAMERIES
BUTTER FACTORIES,
LARD PACKERS

are now universally using

EDDY'S
ANTISEPTIC
FIBREWARE

because it prevents decay, resists contamination, is light, durable and costs but a trifle.....

The E. B. EDDY CO. Limited

J. MITCHELL, Agent
Victoria and Vancouver

Re John Sylvester Bowker

Of Oak Bay, Victoria District, Deceased.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia. IN PROBATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake, dated the 18th day of Jabuary, A.D., 1899, I, Mary Bowker, was appointed the administratrix of the estate and effects of the said deceased.

All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to pay to me, and all persons having claims against the said estate are to send the same, with the particulars, to me, at the office of

E. M. JOHNSON,
No. 6, Broughton Street,
Victoria, B. C.
Post-office address, Box No. 188.

Re Catherine Medana

Deceased.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In Probate.

In the estate and effects of Catherine Medana, of the City of Victoria, B. C., widow, deceased, intestate.

Pursuant to an order made by Mr. Justice Drake on the 18th day of January, A.D. 1899, I, the undersigned, was appointed Administrator of the estate and effects of the above named deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby rquired to pay their indebtedness to me, and all persons having any claim against the estate of the said deceased are to send the same with particulars thereof, to me, with proper vouchers therefor.

E. M. JOHNSON,
No. 6 Broughton, St., Victoria, B.C.
Victoria, B. C., February 6th, 1899.
Post office address, box No. 188.

MINES and PROSPECTS

Examined and Reported on.

D. R. IRVINE for 12 years officer of H.M. Geological Survey, Scotland, and 6 years mining experience in B. C.

P.O. Box 502. Office at Swinerton & Oddy, Victoria, B C

TENDERS

For Brass Goods, Etc

Tenders sealed and addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 3 p.m. on Monday, February 20, next, for sundry Brass goods and fittings, viz.: valves, spindles, main cocks, union nipples, elbows, plugs, etc., as per samples and specifications to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Wm. W. NORTHCOTT.
Purchasing agent for the Corporation.
City Hall, Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26th, 1899.

TINPLATES AND CANS

15,000 boxes tin plates, also all kinds of cans, for sale at lowest prices. For particulars apply to

The Automatic Can Company of B. C. Ld.

Vancouver, B. C.

They Just Escape Death!

Grippe Makes its Victims Helpless and Weak.

Paine's Celery Compound

The Only Medicine that Firmly Re-Establishes Health and Strength

The condition of the man who is just able to leave his bed after suffering ten days or two weeks all the tortures and rackings that Grippe affords is sufficient to draw out the pity and sympathy of those who see him in his misery and low estate.

The poor convalescent is pale, thin and haggard looking; his distressed breathing, his unsteady limbs and his

weak body furnish ample proof that he was very near the gates of death. Though he has passed the critical and danger point, the utmost care and attention must be given to his complete restoration and building up.

It is well known that those who have passed through an attack of Grippe show evidence of poverty and thinness of blood, weak nerves, flabby tissue and muscle and lack of flesh. For such, a flesh building and nerve bracing food is a greater necessity than ordinary daily diet.

The blood is the life. In order to make the life stream pure and fresh, Paine's Celery Compound is an absolute necessity. The action of this great medicine on the blood will quickly feed the starved nerves and increase flesh and weight. While this foundation of perfect health is being laid, complete digestive vigor is restored, and the liver and kidneys are made to do their work with unfailing regularity, so that a complete and solid foundation of health and strength is once more established, on which, with ordinary care, a man may continue to build for long years.

Paine's Celery Compound is unapproached by any other medicine as a strengthener and health builder after an attack of Grippe, or when the system has been impaired from over-exertion of body or mind that tends to produce sleeplessness, headache, nervousness, dyspepsia, constipation, loss of appetite, or lack of capacity for the full enjoyment of life.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Feb. 13. 8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometric disturbance which has been hovering over Northern British Columbia for several days is now centred over the Territories, where the weather has become quite mild. The barometer remains high over California, and low to the northward of Vancouver Island. The weather has been mild and showerys west of the Cascades, thawing between the Ranges, while in Manitoba snow is falling.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	42	45
Kamloops	20	32
Barkerville	14	34
Calgary	16	40
Winnipeg	—10	10
Portland, Ore.	46	52
San Francisco, Cal.	46	52

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Tuesday:

Victoria and Vicinity—Southeast and south winds; mild, with occasional showers.

Lower Mainland—Moderate easterly to southerly winds; continued mild, with occasional rains.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for twenty-four hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

Sunday, Feb. 12.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	41	Mean	41
Noon	45	Highest	46
5 p.m.	44	Lowest	36

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. 8 miles south.
Noon 4 miles east.
5 p.m. 2 miles southeast.

Rain—.37 inches.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

Barometer at noon—Observed 30.076
Corrected 30.034

Monday, Feb. 13.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	43	Mean	43
Noon	45	Highest	45
5 p.m.	43	Lowest	41

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. 3 miles south.
Noon 6 miles south.
5 p.m. Calm.

Rain—.04 inches.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

Barometer at noon—Observed 30.292
Corrected 30.240

E. BAYNES REED,
Provincial Forecast Official.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:

F. McCabe.
J. H. Kennedy.
O. C. Hathaway.
R. C. Merryman.
C. M. Norton.
J. G. Ritchie.
Mrs. Barto.
Mrs. Dewey.
Thos. Drew.
Pat O'Brien.
A. Chilberg.
C. K. Hammond.
Jas. McMitten.
M. Kincaid.
A. Ward.
T. Pritchard.
Francis Gall.
Midnight Bell Co.
D. Bryan.
Robt. Cassidy.
A. C. Merryman.
Mrs. Howard.
Geo. N. Lewis.
J. F. Wardner.
C. G. Betts.
Jas. Morrison.
Mrs. Morrison.
G. W. H. White.
Jas. Kennedy.
A. Jeffrey.
G. H. Godfrey.
J. Reck.
7890...½..½
Chas. Ulen.
L. Lienia.

By steamer Walla Walla from 'Frisco:

C. B. McNeill.
J. R. Ross.
Mrs. Ross.
Miss M. Lake.
Mrs. J. Rosseau.
Master Rosseau.
Miss M. McNider.
Mrs. Svenson.
Master Svenson.
Miss J. St. Clair.
J. Smith.

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:

Gatewood & S.
E. E. Blackwood.
Agt. N. P. Ry.
V. & E. Telephone.
Fletcher Bros.
W. A. Fisher.
L. Blank.
Valo & Brooks.
F. W. Nolte.
D. Learning.
W. H. Adams.
J. Miller.
C. H. Bowes.
J. Tollick.
W. S. Fraser & Co.
S. L. L. Co., Ltd.
A. W. Knight.
F. Campbell.
Book & News Co.
O. B. Ormund.
T. N. Hibben.
Martin & R.
H. J. Brady & Co.
Sinclair & Co.
J. J. Mulholland.
H. Jackson.
Okell & Morris.
Brackman & Ker.
D. K. Chungranes.
R. H. Jameson.
R. Bray.
Barge Shelby.

By steamer Walla Walla from 'Frisco:

Albion Iron Works.
Colonist.
C. P. N. Co.
Chas. Hayward.
Calif Canning Co.
D. H. Ross & Co.
E. G. Prior & Co.
E. B. Marvin & Co.
Fred. Carne, jr.
Fell & Co.
F. R. Stewart.
Govt. Ptg. Office.
G. E. Munro & Co.
G. C. Hinton & Co.
G. R. Baynton.
Henderson Bros.
H. Cooley.
H. J. Brady & Co.
J. Robertson.
J. H. Todd & Son.
J. Barnsley & Co.
Kam Lung.
Mansell & Marley.
Nicholles & Renouf.
On Hing Bros.
P. McQuade & Son.
Province Pub. Co.
Province Cigar Co.
R. T. Cooper.
R. P. Rithet & Co.
S. J. Pitts.
Skene Lowe.
Spratt & Macaulay.
S. Leiser & Co.
Tai Soong & Co.
Victoria Chem. Co.
Giant Powder Co.
Victoria B. & S. Co.
Wilson Bros.
Wah Yuen & Co.
Yuen Kung.
John Tha.
W. E. Pales.
H. Morey & Co.
M. J. Booth.
Union Brewing Co.
E. Jany.
A. Tobacco.
C. S. Philips.
Winch & Bower.
W. H. Malkin & Co.
Thos. Cowan.
Wells, Fargo & Co.

DR. CHASE'S PREPARATIONS HAVE MERIT.

For piles, eczema, salt rheum, pin worms and all skin diseases Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive cure. It is recommended by Dr. C. M. Harlan, of the Journal of Health.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, with blower included, will cure incipient catarrh in a few hours; chronic catarrh in one month's treatment.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the only combined kidney-liver pill made and will positively cure all kidney - liver troubles.

Sweet Seventeen (to her partner)—So I trod on your toe, Mr. Briggs? Mr. Briggs (excessively polite)—Not at all; not at all, I assure you. Pardon me for having a toe.

COAL, MUNN, HOLLAND & Co.
TELEPHONE 694.
Corner Broad St and Trounce Avenue.

THE WORK OF A YEAR.

Chief Commissioner Semlin's Report of the Transactions of His Department.

The Hospital for the Insane—Dyking Operations of 1898—Reclamation at Revelstoke.

The annual report of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, which Hon. Mr. Semlin laid before the Legislature on Friday afternoon, proves a decidedly interesting document in more ways than one—for, while it is for the most part composed of the details of road building and repairing, bridge construction and improvement, school-house erection, etc., as presented by the various road foremen and kindred officers, it has in addition a series of very interesting reports on the special subjects of the New Westminster asylum, dyking, the protection works on the Columbia river at Revelstoke, and trail building in the northern part of the province.

And in addition there are illustrations, in the pages devoted to provincial tenders and how disposed of, of how prompt the new Government was to defeat the wishes of the people and the last parliament by stopping work on public improvements deemed to be absolutely and immediately necessary, and for which the necessary appropriations were voted during the session of 1898.

In this later connection a few samples may be cited, as for example with regard to the alterations to the court house in this city, and the new bridge over the waters of Victoria Arm at the point known as "The Gorge." For this later work seven tenders were received, from such firms as the Hamilton Bridge Co., Ltd., the Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., the Victoria Machinery Depot Co., the Columbia Bridge Co., the San Francisco Bridge Co., Thomas Shaw and J. N. S. Williams, at figures varying all the way from $2,300 to $4,350, the figure of the Hamilton Bridge Co. being lowest.

Yet even at $2,300 it has not been deemed expedient to have the necessary work proceeded with.

One of the chief demands of the Okanagan country has been for a new gaol at Vernon, and before the late Government went out of power everything was in line for meeting the necessities of the district in this particular. That part of Yale returned a gentleman to support Mr. Turner and his policy, and it is significant to note that although a tender as low as $9,715 (that of Mr. W. M. Ross) was received for the work, a marginal note refers to the contract as "not awarded."

W. R. Spence at $5,774, and five other tenderers at higher figures, offered to proceed with the erection of the Rossland court house—it too is "not awarded"; while the work of making required additions to the Nelson court house is in the same position—seven tenders in all having been received for this work, the lowest, Robert A. Kerr's bid, at $4,566.

Many another district has been cheated of its long promised and much needed piece of road or its school house, for building which tenders had been invited, details of the competition being afforded by the report.

The land transactions for the year, shown in contrast with the transactions of the year previous, are given as below:

	1897.	1898.
Pre-emption records	462	467
Certificates of Improvement	204	144
Certificates of purchase	977	765
Crown grants	766	951
Total acreage deeded	609,597	371,394
Letters received	8,034	9,126

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The first of the special reports above alluded to is that of Mr. W. Ridgway Wilson, on the subject of the asylum for the insane reads as follows:

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 16, 1898.

W. S. Gore, Esq, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works:

Sir:—In reply to yours of the 14th inst., asking for a description of work carried out under my supervision at the asylum for the insane this season, I beg to report as follows, in continuation of a similar report by me of January 7 last:

In consequence of a suggestion made by Mr. Coughlan, the contractor for last year's work, as reported in my letter of January 10, a contract (amounting to $13,327) was entered into with him early in the year to proceed with the kitchen block and connecting corridors, on the basis of his tender, submitted with others in June, 1897, which contract was duly completed by the end of June of this year, and together with the wing erected last year, has been in use for nearly six months.

About the same date, acting under instructions contained in your letter of June 7, I arranged a third contract (amounting to $30,809) with Mr. Coughlan for the erection of another detached wing similar to that built last year, with some slight changes and enlargement, and also for the erection of a building and 80-foot smokestack on the site of the old kitchen, with a large cellar for the new steam-heating apparatus, and store-rooms and bedrooms above; and also for the formation of culverts between the different buildings for the reception of heating mains.

Of this work the detached wing is now complete, and the balance of this contract should, with favorable weather, be completed about the end of January.

In addition to the above, in May last, having prepared the necessary plans and specifications for a steam-heating plant capable of warming the whole of the various buildings from one central system, and supplying steam for motive power when required for laundry machinery or an electric light dynamo, tenders were called for and a contract entered into with Mr. W. E. Vanstone, of New Westminster, the lowest, for the amount of $14,280, which was immediately after increased, after consultation with you, by $1,900, for new radiators throughout, instead of utilizing the old ones as at first arranged for; this work, also, should be completed before the end of January, and would have been ere this had the cellar and smokestack been ready to receive it. In addition to the above a large amout of excavating, amounting to not less 5,000 cubic yards, has been done under my directions by the chaingang, to form level plateaux for the various buildings on this inconveniently sloping site, and some surface drainage and cribbing by the patients.

I hope I may be excused for again pointing out the very urgent necessity of many minor works still required to complete the institution, even on its present basis, the most important of which are the mortuary and operating, or hospital, ward, which would not cost many hundred dollars, and of which the Hon. the Provincial Secretary has full particulars.

Hoping I have included all the information you desire, I remain, yours faithfully,

W. RIDGWAY WILSON.

DYKING OPERATIONS OF 1898.

Under this heading the following special report is published from Mr. F. J. L. Tytler, C.E.:

The settlers of Chilliwack having petitioned that Hope, Camp, Half-Moon and Greyell sloughs should be dammed and the intervening spaces connected with dykes, a survey and examination for this purpose was made, and plans and specifications drawn out for the work, which was let to Contractor A. Cruickshanks. This work is almost complete, and is of a most substantial nature.

A large number of settlers having also petitioned that an examination should be made for a comprehensive dyking scheme, embracing such of the Chilliwack lands as were flooded in the freshet of 1894, a survey and examination for this purpose has been made, and a contour run, embracing the flooded area.

In Matsqui, the entire right-of-way has been cleared and, as far as necessary, grubbed, and that portion of the new dyke lying between the C.P.R. track and No. 1 gate built and connected with the old dyke at both ends. Thus Matsqui Prairie is practically dyked. The old dyke, however, which lies between Mt. Sumas and the C.P.R. track being untrustworthy, arrangements have been made for the construction of a new dyke, in lieu of the old, and also for the raising of that portion of the dyke which is to be retained, and which lies between No. 1 gate and Mt. Lehman.

In Maple Ridge, the new dyke along the Fraser has been completed, and the old retaining dyke raised and strengthened, while the gate at the mouth of the Lillooet has been repaired.

In Pitt Meadows the exposed portions of the dyke along the Pitt has been sodded, and arrangements made for the erection of a breakwater fence. A new gate has been built in No. 1 area, and various minor repairs effected.

In Coquitlam the eroded portion of the dyke has been rebuilt and sodded. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a breakwater fence, and various minor repairs effected.

In Maple Ridge and Coquitlam pumping was effected throughout the freshet, and the land well drained.

The Courts of Revision for the Districts of Sumas, Matsqui, Maple Ridge, Coquitlam and Pitt Meadows were held, and the revised assessment rolls filed in the Land Registry Office, New Westminster.

FRED'K. J. L. TYTLER, C.E.

RECLAMATION AT REVELSTOKE.

Supplementing his report of the 13th December, 1897, Mr. F. C. Gamble, the public works engineer, in his voluminous report dated November 28, 1898, says:

"In response to the instructions of the Hon. the Chief Commissioner, I have made an examination of the bank of the Columbia river at Revelstoke, where mattress protection was constructed last winter under my supervision by direction of the executive.

"This work was undertaken as a part of the proposal for permanent protection of the river bank, contained in my report to the Chief Commissioner, dated 13th December last, and was intended to protect as much of the cutting bank as the amount set apart would allow, and was to commence immediately below the old steamboat landing and working down stream in the bend where the wasting away was most acute, towards the smelter. At the close of the work, when the appropriation was exhausted, about 1,900 feet had been made secure against the danger of the approaching high water, leaving 1,200 feet, measured along the top of the bank, unprotected between the lower end of the work and the smelter.

"A careful examination and survey made by me on the 7th and 8th inst. demonstrated that the matress protection has effectually prevented any further encroachment of the river along its whole length, and that it has also, by here arresting the action of the current, materially assisted in reducing its destructive action along the unprotected portion mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Some little damage, however, not unanticipated, had happened in three places towards the lower and above low water mark. The damage was caused by the action of the seepage water accumulated in the bank forcing out, when the pressure on the front was relieved as the river fell, the saturated gumbo underlying the sand and gravel.

"With regard to the proposal to undertake further works for the permanent protection of the bank, I would suggest that the original design offered by me, and hereinbefore referred, be adopted. This includes protection not only against the action of the river current, but also provides for the prevention of the damage caused by seepage water and the weather.

Mattress protection, it may be pointed out, is imperishable where always submerged, and it will also become almost so above low water where it is possible to intercept and accumulate silt. Above high water deciduous shrubs will sprout and grow and increase every season if not interfered with, and thus by constant renewal, becomes a permanency. To construct the whole work of non-perishable material such as concrete or masonry is, for the present at any rate, prohibited by the great cost that such construction would entail.

"The cost of the works outlined above is, in detail, as follows:

1. Completing existing works as originally proposed	$13,300
2. Extending works to smelter, 1,200 feet at $13	15,600
3. Intercepting seepage water, 6,000 cubic yards at 25c	1,500
4. Protecting bank above mattress with grass, etc	600
	$31,000
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies	3,100
	$34,100

"The work should be commenced immediately after the New Year by cutting the brush and quarrying the stone and hauling them and other material required to the site of the works while good snow-roads lasted. As soon as the weather permitted, construction should commence and the whole work completed before high water.

"In conclusion, I beg to point out that it is desirable that work of this description should be carried out by day labour, under an experienced and reliable foreman, who should be given the right to immediately dismiss any man who, in his opinion, is shirking his work or incapable of doing it."

WORTH TRYING IF SICK.

A verified record—1,016 persons cured in one month by Dr. Chase's Family Remedies. All dealers sell and recommend them.

FIRE ALARM BOXES.

To ring in an alarm break the glass covering the key, open the door and pull down the hook on the inner door once and let it go; remain at the box to direct the firemen.

All the fire halls are connected with telephone 538.

3—Birdcage Walk and Superior street, James Bay.
4—Carr and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
5—Michigan and Menzies streets, James Bay.
6—Menzies and Niagara streets, James Bay.
7—Montreal and Kingston streets, James Bay.
8—Montreal and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
9—Dallas road and Simcoe street, James Bay.
14—Vancouver and Burdette avenue.
15—Douglas and Humboldt streets.
16—Humboldt and Rupert streets.
23—Fort and Government streets.
24—Yates and Wharf streets.
25—Johnson and Government streets.
26—Douglas st. between Fort and View.
27—No. 1 Fire Hall, Pandora street.
31—View and Blanchard streets.
32—Fort and Quadra streets.
34—Yates and Cook streets.
35—Yates and Fernwood streets.
36—Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro roads.
37—Cadboro and Richmond roads.
41—Quadra and Pandora streets.
42—Chatham and Blanchard streets.
43—Caledonia and Cook streets.
45—Spring Ridge.
51—Douglas and Discovery streets.
52—Government and Princess streets.
53—Kings road and Second street.
54—Fountain, Douglas street and Hillside avenue.
56—Oaklands Fire Hall.
61—Cormorant and Store streets.
62—Discovery and Store streets.
63—John and Bridge streets.
64—Catherine street, Victoria West.
65—Springfield ave. and Esquimalt road.
71—Douglas street and Burnside road.

The air-brake was invented by Westinghouse, 1874; the torpedo by Bushnell, 1777; watch by Peter Hole, 1477; thermometer by Drebel, 1609; printing by Gansfleish, 1438; telescope by Lippershein, 1608; microscope by Jansen, 1809; cotton gin by Eli Whitney, 1793; lithography by Senefelder, 1798; lightning rods by Franklin, 1752; gunpowder by Schwartz, 1320; balloon by Montgolfier, 1783; barometer by Torricelli, 1643.

HEARING CONCLUDED.

Police Magistrate Disposes of the Last Charges Against the Robertsons, Snider and Rosson.

Direct Evidence as to the Entering of Spencer's Barn in James Bay.

All the preliminary hearings of the several charges of housebreaking and being in possession of stolen property—as far as the city police are concerned—against William Robertson, Wilfred C. Snider, George Rosson and Stuart M. Robertson have now been disposed of, and it will be for a higher court to decide whether they are guilty of the charges on which they stand committed. The accused have the choice of being tried immediately before a judge, without a jury, under the Speedy Trials act, or waiting for a jury trial at the spring assizes in May next.

When the police court opened yesterday morning there were four charges on the docket against William Robertson, two against Snider, and one against Stuart Robertson. One of those against William Robertson—being in possession of a carriage seat, the property of Mr. Jabez King—was withdrawn, Mr. King not appearing to identify his property. The others were proceeded with and disposed of.

First came a charge against William Robertson and W. C. Snider of entering a stable on Michigan street belonging to Mr. David Spencer and stealing therefrom three buggy rugs, valued at $60. The evidence in this case was of the most direct character. Mr. Spencer and his driver identified the rugs, which had been found in a hole under W. Robertson's cart house, and Samuel Johnson, a very bright youngster of about 16 years, told how Robertson and Snider had become possessed of the rugs. He said that about two weeks ago he had been playing cards in Robertson's cabin, and W. Robertson asked him to go for a drive. He got into the cart and they drove down Pandora street, picking Snider up opposite Temperance hall, and then proceeded over James Bay. When they reached a large barn Snider told him to get out. He did so and was hoisted on the end of a pole to the upper barn door, which he entered, and acting under instructions from Snider, climbed down the stairway and opened the lower door. Still acting under their instructions, he drove the horse up the street and waited until the two accused whistled for him. On his returning they both put bundles in the cart and drove back to Spring Ridge. Johnson said that he did not know what it all meant, but nevertheless told none of his boy friends about it. No defence was put in, and both Robertson and Snider were committed for trial.

W. Robertson alone was charged with being in possession of a lot of household goods belonging to Mrs. Tway, of Pembroke street. The goods included plates, blinds, a carpet and other articles, all of which were stowed away in the hole under the carriage house. Mrs. Tway identified the goods and told of some of the experiences she had had with robbers. She left her house, she said, to go housekeeping for a party of bachelors. About five weeks ago she visited the house and found that the woodshed had been broken into and some old clothes and carpenters' tools stolen. A couple of weeks later she again visited the house, and this time found very little left. The carpet in her sitting room had been taken up, all the blinds and some curtains taken down, dresses, hats and shoes stolen, and every dish she had in the house but one. Robertson was again committed for trial.

On the last charge on the list—being in possession of a purse, nugget and silver butter dish, the property of Mr. Hazzard, of Spring road—William and Stuart Robertson and W. C. Snider were arraigned. Mr. Hazzard told of how his house had been ransacked during his absence, and a nugget, a silver butter dish and a purse containing $5 had been stolen. The police then told of finding the purse in possession of W. Robertson, the nugget on a pin worn by W. C. Snider, and the butter dish in the manger in Emery's barn, which Stuart Robertson was in the habit of visiting, he having the use of Emery's barn—and again the trio were committed.

It will probably be decided to-day whether they will take a speedy trial or wait for the assizes.

Poet (to friend)—I wish you would read my drama before I send it to the theatrical manager for his perusal. Friend—I am very busy just now, but don't keep it back for me. When he has returned it will be quite time enough.

A Working Man

Able to Keep His Place in Spite of Difficulties.

He Writes About His Condition—Wife and Children Helped.

WALLACEBURG, ONT.—The following letter will prove of interest to working men and others who may be in a condition similar to that of the writer:

"For three years I was subject to poor spells. I always felt tired, could not sleep at night and the little I could eat did not do me any good. I have been working at the barber trade for about 20 years and for the last four years I have been very closely confined and have had my meals very irregularly. I was taken with a

Very Severe Cough

and the doctors said it was caused by my stomach troubles. I lost flesh and became so weak I was hardly able to stand up to the chair to work. One day I happened to be looking over some testimonial letters and I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before I had taken two bottles I began to feel better and in a short time I felt finely and had gained 21 pounds in weight. I have taken nearly five bottles and now I feel like a man again. I am

Stronger and Healthier

than I have ever been in my life. My wife and children have also taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for a blood medicine and realized much benefit from it. As for myself I cannot say too much for it. I firmly believe that if it had not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla I would not have been able to work at my trade any longer." JOHN W. COUGHLIN. Get only HOOD'S

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

LAST WEEK OF
LANSDOWNE HOUSE
CLEARANCE SALE

Store is rented, and present stock must be closed out within the next ten days. That's why we urge you to come around. It's mutual: there's a big money saving in it for you; and it helps us to get rid of the stock. We've got about $3,000 worth of high class dry goods still on hand, and they must be sold—must be turned into money at once. There's only one way to do it.

This Week's Price Tumble

is that way, and it means a two-thirds price saving for you who buy, or in other words, a dollar will buy $2 and in some cases $3 worth of First Class Goods, during the closing days of this great sale. Interested parties may buy the counters, fixtures and show cases at bargain prices.

Tweed Dress Goods, 42 in. wide	Reduced from		$ 25	yd. to	$ 10
Tweed Dress Goods, 42 in. wide (better)	"	"	50	" "	15
Fancy Brocade Goods, 42 in. wide	"	"	50	" "	25
Colored Cashmere, 44 in. wide	"	"	80	" "	35
Colored Serge, 44 in. wide	"	"	80	" "	40
Black Brocade, 44 in. wide	"	"	1 00	" "	60
Black Brocade Silk	"	"	1 00	" "	50
Farmer's Sateen, 54 in. wide	"	"	1 00	" "	50
Waist Linings	"	"	30	" "	15
Grass Linen	"	"	12½	" "	05
White Flannel	"	"	50	" "	25
Red Flannel	"	"	50	" "	25
Black Plush	"	"	1 50	" "	25
Brown Plush (extra wide)	"	"	2 50	" "	50
Silk Velvets	"	"	1 50	" "	75
Morie Silk	"	"	1 75	" "	50
Colored Sateen	"	"	1 50	" "	50
Taffeta Silks	"	"	1 00	" "	50
Black Gros Grain Silks	"	"	2 25	" "	1 25
Chiffon (double width)	"	"	1 00	" "	35
Chiffon Fancy Lace	"	"	50	" "	25
Velveteen (all colors)	"	"	65	" "	30
Colored Sateens	"	"	20	" "	10
Fancy Flannelette	"	"	15	" "	05
Dressing Sacques	"	"	2 50	" "	1 00
Muslin Skirts	"	"	1 25	" "	35
Veiling	"	"	35	" "	15
White Wash Veils	"	"	50	" "	25
Feather Boas	"	"	6 00	"	2 00
Children's Cloth Jackets	"	"	3 00	"	1 00
Boys' Woolen Shirts	"	"	1 00	"	25
Our Best Kid Gloves	"	"	1 25	"	50
Evening Silk Gloves	"	"	1 00	"	35
Linen Collars	"	"	20	"	08¼
Table Oilcloth	"	"	30	"	15
Table Linen (bleached)	"	"	1 25	"	75
Lace Curtains	"	"	1 50	"	75
Colored Parasols	"	"	3 50	"	1 00
Colored Parasols	"	"	1 50	"	25
Your choice from our Corset stock for					25
Children's Cashmere Hose	Reduced from		50	"	25
Children's Cashmere Hose	"	"	25	"	15
Military Braid				10 cents	doz.
Buttons				05 cents	doz.
Darning Cotton				15 cents	doz.
Sheet Wadding				02 cents	yrd.

Lace, Millinery and Ribbon . . . . . Half Price.

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FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS
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A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a
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IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN
Beecham's Pills are
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And have the
LARGEST SALE
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at all Drug Stores.

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For Sale by all Grocers. EARSMAN, HARDIE & CO., Packers.

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STOVES and RANGES

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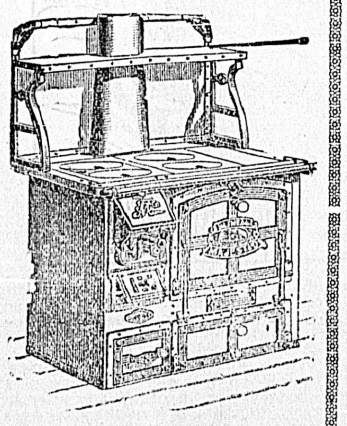

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